HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XV NO 184— BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 5 1927 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
6 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,120
13 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11 434
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20 820
27 ,,	CHINA ..		7,957
3 Sept.	DELTA ..	RAWALPINDI*	16,619
10 ,,	MANTUA ..		10,902
17 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,836
24 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,575
1 Oct	RAZMAK@ ..		10,602
8 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
15 ,,	NALDERA x		16,088
22 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
29 ,,	RAZMAK@..		10 602
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
12 ,,	NARKUNDA,		16,302
19 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
26 ,,	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA*..	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK ..		10,602
10 ,,	RANPURA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RANPURA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,946
31 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
1928			
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOJA x ..	20 837
14 ,,	RANPURA ..		16 601
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI	MOREA * ..	10,953
28 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	16,088
11 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,549
18 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,986
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,302
10 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,518
17 ,,	RAZMAK@†		10,602
21 ,,	CHINA‡		7,952
24 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,601
31 ,,	MOOLTANx..		20,847
7 April	RANCHI ..		16,650
14 ,,	RAZMAK @..		10,602
21 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
28 ,,	MALOJA		20,837

@To Marseilles only.

xThrough Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only.

‡ Extra sailing at reduced rates.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. KAISAR-I-HIND on the 4th June, 1927, and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the times of application.

The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions £120

To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Dateabout.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
18th Aug.	DOMALA ..	8,441
3rd Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
17th ,,	DUMANA ..	8,427
15th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1928		
12th Janv.	DOMALA ..	8,441
16th Feby.	MANORA ..	7,888
8th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
20th Aug.	ALIPORE	China and Japan (Cargo only)
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China and Japan
27th ,,	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
5th Aug.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
10th ,,	BANKURA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
17th ,,	KARAGOLA..	East & South Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi at Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accomodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through Passengers at Busreh

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	1 Aug.	12 Aug.
Rangoon Maru ..	5059	29 ,,	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Shunko Maru ..	1st Aug	9th Aug,
Sumatra Maru ..	13th ,,	24th ,,
Honolulu Maru..	24th ,,	3rd Sept.
Celebes Maru ..	10th Sept.	20th ,,
Borneo Maru ..	24th ,,	8th Oct.
Indus Maru ..	12th Oct,	26th ,,

For Particulars apply to:—

Ch. MURASE, Manager

Phone No. 22160. Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

Box No. 355

Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co. Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "SHAKTI SANJIVANI" PILLS.

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly Valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.

Price: Rs.12-0 Net.

For a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills—full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.

For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR . . . . . (Kathiawar.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs.20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs.10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly ..	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Peffect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22997.

When You Spend so much for **Your Clothes** why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.		Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs.	11,732
Second ..	1920	Rs.	27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs.	1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER YOU GET Rs. 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE
Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH.

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:—

BRANCH SECRETARY Bombay Branch, 40-42, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

MARTIN & Co., Managing Agents.

Head Office: 6-7. CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA

AGENTS WANTED ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.

Tel.—Ulcer, Kandi.

Agents:—KEMP & CO., Bombay. J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot

BOMBAY : : : : : MADRAS.

RED SCOTCH SHINING

GRANITE PILLARS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES

for TEMPLES & PALACES

Ready available from stock.

RAVAL & CO.,

32 Bank St., Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY

Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.

Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.

ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly

ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities

TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

Dr. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., Ph. D.

Managing Director

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,00,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION securable.

The results of a 10 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 224 per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Ld.

H/O—BHARAT BUILDINGS—LAHORE.....ESTD. 1896.

—Remarkable Progress—

New Business.

1924	Rs.	57,35,305.
1925	Rs.	73,15,863.
1926	Rs.	1,24,33,085.

BONUS—Rs. 20 per annum per 1,000 assurance the HIGHEST—ever declared by any Indian Life Office on Endowment Assurance.

BEST PROSPECTS for INTENDING INSURERS

WANTED AGENTS on LIBERAL TERMS

Apply to: THE SECRETARY, (Bombay Branch.) Commissariat Build., Hornby Road, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies.

137, Canning Street, - - - CALCUTTA. Phone No. 563.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisemet Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—COMMISSIONS AGENTS BROKERS and BUYERS to buy best quality of Linseed Castor and Mowhra Oil Cakes in any quantities. RAMCHAND SALIM & SONS, Chaliwind Gate, Amritsar.
A R372

WANTED—TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for our Silk Hosiery goods and fancy silk cloths. Apply for terms to DHARMIK SWADESHI STORES COY., Ludhiana (U. India.)
A R373

WANTED—An expert SPINNING MASTER with thorough knowledge of Weaving also for an up-country cotton mill. Good prospect for a really good man. Apply Box No. 2010 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R363

WANTED.—A B.Sc. with Gujrati Vernacular, for the H. C. High School, Burhanpur. Salary (B. T. as well) 80-80-5-150; (If not B. T.) 70-70-5-150. Apply sharp with testimonials to the HEAD MASTER.
A 29102

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention

YUSUF BUILDING
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay

Tel. No. 21986

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay

FOR SALE.

KHAKI SHIRTS AND SHORTS.
Particularly suitable for monsoon wear, Kakomi Khaki Drills and Twills always look smart and wear for years.
Shirts from Rs. 2|4 each or 3 for Rs. 8|8.
Shorts from Rs. 3|6 each or 3 for Rs. 10.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TWILLS.
For your Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., there is nothing to equal the wearing qualities of Kakomi Twills.
From Rs. -|8|6 to Rs. -|9|9 per yard.
Also Khaki Twill from Rs. -|10|3 to Rs. -|11|6 per yd.
Write for free samples.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

DUSTERS 26" x 22"
We will deliver one dozen Kakomi Red or Blue Bordered Doosoti Dusters to any address in India for Rs. 3-4. Have you ever heard of better value?
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

CASEMENT CLOTH.
Choose Kakomi Casement Cloths and Doosoties for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 58 artistic shades.
Samples sent free on request.
Prices from Rs. -|9|6 to Rs. -|13|- per yd.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

TABLE CLOTHS.
You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price.
Price from Rs. 1|3 to Rs. 1|9|6 per yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI TENNIS SHIRTS.
Here is a real bargain offer in Shirts! We will supply 3 Kakomi White Tennis Shirts for Rs. 7|2 or 6 Shirts Rs. 14 to any address in India. Packing and postage free.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

WHITE DRILL SUITS.
Here is another splendid offer! Well cut superior looking Kakomi White Drill Suits. Coat and Trousers Rs. 9|4. 6-1|4 per cent. discount on 3 Suits, 12-1|2 per cent. discount on 6 Suits. Packing and Postage Free.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.

KAKOMI DURRIES.
Kakomi Durries are manufactured in a wide selection of pleasing colours and designs, order yours now!
From Rs. 2|3 per sq. yard.
THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., Cawnpore.
K1.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
T R376

MEDICAL.

DENTISTS strongly recommend MAGIC TOOTH DROPS for Pyorrhea and other Dental Diseases. Re. 1/8 Post Free. Sold everywhere BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY, Byculla, Bombay.
M R344

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation. Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "Sri" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

LEUCODERMA.—Patients who are suffering from longstanding Leucoderma, other treatments baffled, I shall cure them in a fortnight by LEUCODERMINE. Absolutely no harm. If failure, money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. Chowdhury, 26/2, Grey, Street, Calcutta.
P 28515-A

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet).

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS of the infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for annas 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," a guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET.—Near Kennedy Bridge 3rd. Floor, whole or in parts of the Kennedy House, suitable for large family. Apply P. NARSILAL within. Tel. No. 41679.
C 374

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
PREMIER AND LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL.
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4, & 2-8 per diem. (Family suites with bath available.)
Telegrams:—'CALHOTEL'

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the public information that my client RAM SINGH, s|o. Ch. Nandsingh Suri of Gujarkhan, Rawalpindi district, is not a member of the firm "Lallsingh Nansingh" Gujarkhan. He has separated per registered deed dated 31st of August. 1925 his brother S. Beantsingh holding himself responsible for all the liabilities of the firm. My client is therefore not liable for any debts—present, past or future—of the aforesaid firm. He would not be responsible for any dealings carried on in the name of the aforesaid firm by his brother S. Beantsingh or any other man.
Dated Gujarkhan, 1st of August, 1927.

DIWAN HARISH CHANDRA GUPTA,
B.A., LL.B., Pleader.
Gujarkhan.
29108

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

THE TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office, Bombay House, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 22nd August, 1927 to the 15th September, 1927, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
Tata Sons, Limited, Agents,
JOHN PETERSON
Director.
Bombay, 21st July, 1927.
29096

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Imperial Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank No. 3, Strand Road, Calcutta, on MONDAY, the 8th August, 1927, immediately after the Special Meeting of Shareholders called for that day at 12 noon (Calcutta Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

(1) To receive the Central Board's Report, the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank made up to the 30th June, 1927, and the Report of the Auditors.
(2) To elect three Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

N. H. Y. WARREN,
O. A. SMITH, (Offg.),
Managing Governors.
Bombay, the 9th July, 1927.
29023

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that our client Mr. HASSANALLI MAHOMEDALLI has cancelled the Power of Attorney or writing taken from him by Mr. Allibhai Tyebali, on or about 29th July, 1927, and that the said Alibhai Tyebali has no authority or power to act or to do anything in the several matters an authorities for or on behalf of our client.
Dated this 3rd day of August, 1927.

THAKORDAS & DARU,
Attorneys for the said Hassanalli Mahomedalli.
40-42 Nanabhai Lane,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
29105

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2306 of 1926.

HIRALAL MAGANLAL KHANDWALA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, an attorney of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

Vs.

(1) LALJI GORDHANDAS PATEL, of Baroda Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Baroda, outside the Jurisdiction of this Hon'ble Court, (2) BHOGENDRA L. DAVE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. .. Defendants.

To,

1. LALJI GORDHANDAS PATEL, Esq.
2. BHOGENDRA L. DAVE, Esq.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit against you to recover from you Rs. 1,800 with interest thereon at 6 per cent per annum from 11th October, 1923, till judgment costs and further interest and the Court has fixed Wednesday, the 24th August, 1927, for the hearing and final disposal of the suit AND TAKE NOTICE that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1927.
KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
29107

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF 815 BARRELS GROUNDNUT OIL.
Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO. will this day, FRIDAY, the 5th day of August, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the New Oil Mills Co. at Wadala, near Gowari Station, Harbour Branch, by order of Messrs. Sanchiram Joharmul and Co. and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties Barrels of Ground-Nut Oil as under:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Manji Hirji and Co.:—
107 Barrels each 14 maunds Ground Nut Oil.
On account and at the risk of Jaivant Narsey:—
101 Barrels each 14 maunds Ground Nut Oil.
On account and at the risk of Karamsey Manji:—
405 Barrels each 14 maunds Ground Nut Oil.
On account and at the risk of Premji Lalji:—
101 Barrels each 14 maunds Ground Nut Oil.
On account and at the risk of Morarji Tokarsey:—
101 Barrels each 14 maunds Ground Nut Oil.

Auction Terms:—A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 7 days from the mill premises.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

In Aid of the Afflicted in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

A BENEFIT NIGHT
AT THE
RIPON THEATRE GRANT ROAD.
VISMI SADI
From the pen of JAMAN.
Under the Auspices of the Bhatia Volunteer Corps.
FRIDAY—5-8-27 at 9 P. M.

Tickets sold at:—
MANSUKHLAL CHAGANLAL, Share Bazar.
MULRAJ & CO., Share Bazar.
D. LAKHMIDAS & CO., Bazar Gate.
RANCHHODDAS PURSHOTTAMDAS Khand Bazar (Mandvi).
ZAVERI MOHANLAL & CO., Zaveri Bazar.
KHADI BHANDAR, Princess Street.
Rates Rs. 25, 10, 7, 5, 3, 1-8-0, 0-12-0.
Book your Seat.

Under the Kind Patronage of H. H. The Maharaja of Gaekwar
GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI
WILL STAGE ON
SATURDAY, 6th Aug. 1927 at 8-30 P.M.
MANAPMAN
SUNDAY, 7th Aug. 1927 at 3 P.M.
Ekach Pyala
AT THE
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.
Booking is open at the Theatre between the Hours of 8 to 11 a.m. & 3 to 9 p.m.
RATES AS USUAL.

FOR EVER AFTER
(7 Reels)
STARRING
MARY ASTOR and LLOYD HUGHES
The picture which made a smashing hi at the Strand
"FELIX FLIRTS WITH FATE"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME:—6-15; 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA,
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

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BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Opened easy. Small rally. Collapsed on Extensive Liquidation. Unfavourable Political Situation. Futures 90 to 93 points off. Spot Cotton 85 points down to 17 cent.

LOCAL:—Extensive Covering—Fresh buying—Absence of Sellers—Strong Liverpool Closed firm.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Tromas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

(1) 3-30 p.m.: "Crop reports favourable. Operators are discounting Bureau Report. Would buy on further break."

(2) 5-45 p.m.: "Weekly weather report favourable, less rain, higher temperatures, Boll weevil still complains of but little damage so far."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 3rd inst. (7-55 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co.:—

"Think reduced crop estimates will soon be current causing an advance. Think decline only temporary. Think decline has been over done. Think market in a healthy condition."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 3rd inst. as under:—

"Overbought situation rapidly being corrected by general liquidation. While demand disappointing, are inclined to favour purchase."

Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. have received the following cables dated 3rd inst:—

"Heavy general liquidation continues and more expected precipitating decline. "Reiss."

"Market weak with great pressure to sell, our opinion is that market will not go much lower the long interest is about liquidated, the market will be governed for the present by crop accounts." (Grunning).

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 3rd inst.:—

N.Y.: October highest 17.60 (10-59 a.m.) lowest 16-95 (2-59 p.m.)

Extensive long liquidation and speculative selling.

Liverpool 9-25 a.m.: Light to moderate rainfall Memphis district, Arkansas and Lousiana.

6-15 p.m.: Market declined on heavy long liquidation, stopless orders being reached. Weekly Government Weather report slightly favourable. Think decline has gone far enough.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 3rd instant:—

10-10 a.m.: Market weak on severe long liquidation.

5-30 p.m.: Weekly weather report favourable. Complaints of Boll weevil but damage small. With our lights advise buying on any decline.

8-30 p.m.: New York market affected adversely by political situation.

AMERICANS:

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Yesterday the New York futures market opened easy on unfavourable Liverpool advices. There was a small rally on local covering. Later on prices suffered a collapse on the announcement that Mr. Coolidge is not going to stand for re-election as the President. This news was received with extensive liquidation and all the markets were disturbed similarly as the securities had also slumped. The close was weak at a loss of 90 to 93 points. Spot Cotton prices were lowered by 85 points to 17 cent. level.

The New Orleans market declined 91 to 92 points for forward contracts. Spot prices dropped 92 points to 16.41c.

The Liverpool market opened extremely weak at a decline of quarter penny and declined further on heavy liquidation by the bulls. The close was easy at a decline of 37 to 39 points. Spot Cotton declined 49 points to 9.33d. per lb. with sales of 7,000 bales.

The market being overbought it required a natural readjustment of the situation which we think is progressing. Recent liquidations have improved the technical condition of the market and the general belief is gaining ground that the decline is overdone. While moderate purchases may be preferred as a natural outcome of some reactions, the market will be entirely guided by crop reports and the Bureau's estimate which is due on the 8th instant. At any rate sales at present level may be deferred until the report is out and would recommend to await further developments. If weather continues favourable there may be increase in hedge selling and demand not being sufficient, prices may work low again after natural recovery.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Following a decline of 90 points in New York futures, the local market opened steady at Rs. 35. Prices gradually improved on heavy covering and scattered buying. There was scarcity of sellers and prices closed firm at 4 p.m.—

Broach				
July/Aug	340	346/8	340	346/4
Apl/May	355/8	361/8	355/8	360/12
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	331/8	335/4	331/8	335/4
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	302	310	302	310

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Liverpool was reported 37. 23 and 12 points lower. This improving tone was reflected on the local market which ruled excited and closed as under::—

Broach				
July/Aug	347	348	347	347
Apl/May	361/8	364	361/8	362
Oomra				
Dec/Jan	337	337/8	337	337/8
Bengal				
Dec/Jan	309	310	309	310

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Bengal Dec/Jan				310
Broach Apl/May				361
Broach July/Aug				346
Oomra Dec/Jan				335
Broach	360	356	350	345
S./D.	367	363	357	351
P./A.	364	357	350	344
K./V.	352	349	344	339
Dholera	348	345	340	335
Kalajin	353	349	344	339
Cutch	362	358	354	349
Rajpipla	408	404	406	
Navsari	423	419	415	
Oomra No. 3.				
351	347	343	337	
C. P. No. 1				
363	359	355	349	
C. P. No. 2.				
357	353	349	343	
Southern-Western	357	353		349
Comptah	385	381		377

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

100	Colaba Land Mill	Partur	347
200	Ralli Bros	Bengal	330
100	Do.	Hathras	330
400	E. D. Sassoon & Co.	Broach	359
200	Japan T. & Co.	Nagar	332
200	Gill & Co.	Broach	360
100	Jetha Devji & Co.	Panchpal	330
100	Forbes & Co.	Anjar	312
100	Petit Mill	Nanded	335
100	Do.	Derol	361
200	Rathi & Co.	C. P. No. 1	351
200	Langli & Co.	Upland	355/357

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, August 3.

ottonseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £8/17/6
astorseed, Bombay.—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £17/7/6
apeseed, Toria, ton.—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept £18/12/6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London. August 3.

terest, Day to Day Loans 3-7/8 p. c.
terest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 p. c.
nk Bills, 3 months 4.3/8 p. c.
nk Bills 6 months 4-9/16 p. c.
ne Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 p. c.
ne Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 p. c.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upto noon the 3rd inst.—

Wheat	8,249	cwts.
Linseed	2,114	,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	42	,,
Gingeelyseeds	147	,,
Poppyseed	133	,,
Groundnuts	2,513	,,
Castorseed	1,820	,,
Rice	843	,,
Cottonseed	1,969	,,
Mowraseed	239	,,
Gram	42	,,
Joowar	3,262	,,
Bajree	1,327	,,
Coal	1,060	tons.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Castorseed September delivery opening Rs. 49/4, highest Rs. 49/8, closing Rs. 49.

Castorseed May delivery, opening Rs. 46, highest Rs. 46/2, closing Rs. 45/11.

Cottonseed January delivery opening Rs. 4/6/3, closing Rs. 4/6/3.

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs. 54/12, closing Rs. 54/9.

Bazar closed at 2-30 p.m. being settlement day.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(Special for "The Chronicle")
(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ld.)

Muktsar (Punjab), Aug. 1.

Wheat Bhadon	4	9	6
Wheat Asuj	4	11	3
Gram Asuj	4	0	3
Barley Asuj	3	5	6
Cottonseed Bhadon	4	2	0
Rapeseed Bhadon	7	12	0

LOCAL RATE.

Wheat	4	8	0	to 4 13	0
Gram	3	11	0	to 3 15	0
Barley				3 2	0
Cottonseed				4 0	0
Rapeseed	7	12	0	to 8 0	0
Rapeseed Oil				19 10	0
Market Arrival:—					
Wheat				1,000	mds.
Gram				800	mds.
Barley				200	mds.
Market:—Steady.					

BULLION MARKET.

SILVER.

Bombay, Aug. 4.
6 p.m.

The market opened steady and improved four annas on local buying. At the advance there was increased selling which caused sharp decline. The undertone is weak.

Ready Silver 57/15.				
Shravan 58/1	58/5	57/15	57/15	
Bhadrawa 58	58/4	57/14	57/14	

Shanghai Exchange—Op. 2-6-3 16 close—2-5 15/16.

GOLD.

	Bombay,	Aug.	4.
Ready	21	7	9
Shravan	21	7	6
Bhadrawa	21	7	9

Tone:—Weak.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 4.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 27/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 7/8.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 1/8.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet market.
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 131 3/4.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 127 3/4
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 135.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 171.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-10 7/16.
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 25-10.

FREE ADVICE TO INVESTORS.

Free advice will be given in this column to readers, regarding intrinsic values and future prospects of shares and stocks. Enquiries to be addressed to:—

The Special Adviser,
c/o. The "Bombay Chronicle."

London—Silver per oz.—Forward 25-10.
Tone of Silver:—Quiet. India sold. America and China bought. America offered after the price had been fixed. Buyers satisfied. Very large amount of business done Immediate future uncertain. Don't expect much fall. Market depends upon China.
American Cross Rate Dol. 4.85 13/16.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

3 Months 4-3/8 per cent.
6 Months 4-9/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 1 3/4 per cent.
1 to 3 months 2 per cent.
6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market. Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, August 3.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follow:—

	Week Ending 30-7-28. Bales.
Total in Sight	19,255,000
Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply	409,000
East Indian Cotton Visible Supply	124,000
American Cotton Visible Supply	3,411,000
Other Cotton Visible Supply	438,000
Total Sales	44,000
East Indian Cotton Sales	500
East Indian Cotton Stock	9,000
East Indian Cotton Forwarded	1,100
East Indian Cotton Actual Export	1,900
East Indian Cotton Imports	1,000
East Indian Cotton Speculation	——
American Cotton Afloat	16,000
East Indian Cotton Afloat	18,000
Total Afloat	129,000
Takings of World's Spinners American Cotton	271,000

LONDON SILVER.

London, August 3.

Silver—Market closed quiet with uncertain tendency.

Spot	25-5/8
Forward	25-5/8

LONDON GOLD.

London. August 3.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4/4/10-1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, August 3.

T T Berlin on London	20.40.1/2
T T Amsterdam on London	12.12
T T Brussels on London	34.91
T T Madrid on London	28.54
T T Milan on London	89.27
T T Berne on London	25.20
T T Paris on London	124.09
T T London on Prague	153.80

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, August 3.

October	16.95—.90
December	17.1j—.90
January	17.23—.93
March	17.47—.91
May	17.62—.90
Middling Spot	17.00—.85

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, August 3.

October	16.81—.92
January	17.12—.91
Middling Spot	16.41—.92

NEW YORK.

New York, August 3.

New York 10.30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	17.57
January	17.88
March	18.10
New York. Noon Call.	
October	17.55
January	17.88
March	18.08
New Orleans 9 a.m.	
October	17.45
January	17.73
March	17.96

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, August 3.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	5,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, August 3.

August	9.11—.38
September	9.20—.39
October	9.26—.39
November	9.29—.39
December	9.36—.39
January	9.42—.39
February	9.44—.39
March	9.50—.39
April	9.51—.39
May	9.57—.38
June	9.57—.38
July	9.59—.37
August	9.60—.37
Middling Spot	9.33—.49

SALES.

Liverpool, August 3.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	7,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	60

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 3.

Scinde, Good	7.40—.45
Scinde, Fully Good	7.60—.45
Scinde, Fine	7.80—.45
Bengal, Good	7.40—.45
Bengal Fully Good	7.60—.45
Bengal, Fine	7.80—.45
Oomra, Good	7.80—.45
Oomra, Fully Good	8.05—.45
Oomra, Fine	8.30—.45
Broach, Good	7.85—.45
Broach, Fully Good	8.15—.45
Broach, Fine	8.45—.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, August 3.

August	17.35—.65
September	17.35—.65
October	17.36—.64
November	17.45—.70
December	17.35—.65
January	17.35—.65
February	17.30—.65
March	17.31—.65
April	17.31—.65
May	17.30—.65
June	17.30—.65
July	17.30—.65
August	17.30—.65
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	18.10—.75

LONDON METALS.

London, August 3.

Copper, English Best Selected	£61.1/8
Copper, Braziers	£70-1/2
Yellow Metal	£63-1/2
Spelter, Hadd Indian Brands	£24-5/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gague	£14
Tin, English Ingots	£295.1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, August 3.
London, August 3.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£9.7/8
National Bank	£49-3/4
Eastern Bank	£6.1/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent	£86.7/8
Conversion Loan	£76.3/8
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent	£102
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	£57-1/4
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan	£61.1/4
Consols	£54-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent	£101.1/2
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£93—7/8

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, August 3.

Java Sugar. Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, c & f Calcutta.—	
August/Sept. per cwt	14/10-1/2
Oct/Dec per cwt	14/10.1/2
Jan/March per cwt	15/1-1/2
c & f Bombay.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/0.1/4
c & f Karachi.—	
Oct/Dec. per cwt	15/1

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, August 3.

Demand Bills	485.37

LONDON RUBBER.

London, August 3.

Para Rubber	1/3-1/2 value

COFFEE.

New York, August 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality) Spot	14-3/8

STOCKS AND SHARES.

MILL SHARES QUIET BUT STEADY.

MILL SHARES:—

Bombay, August 4.

Cotton mill shares opened weak in sympathy with lower cotton prices but improved in the later trading.

MISCELLANEOUS:—

Tata Iron shares ruled steady. Hydros were in good demand. Andhra and Tata Power shares met increased enquiry. Cement shares are in good demand. Burmahs and B. Steamer closed better.

BANKS.

Banks of India (100-150-Pd.) 10 p.c. 78/8
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1/2.
Central (£50-25) 10 p.c. 29/8.
Eastern (£10-5 Pd.) 8 p.c. 82.
Imperial (500) 16 p.c. 1442-8.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 256/4.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Mundi Portland Cement (10) 1, 29.
Central India Mining (10) 25/8.
Indian Cement (250) 205.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 183/12.
Katni Cement (40) (D) 635.
Punjab Mement O. (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 7, 52-8.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p.c. 887-8
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1/2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 103
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p..c 92-12
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1/2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 81.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 107-1/2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 717-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electri (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O. (1,000) 835.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 960.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) 4-1/2 146/14.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69/8.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6.1/2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (1,000) 30, 1,092/8
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 562-8-0
Tata Power, P. (1,000) 867/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 1,025.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17.12 207/8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607/8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 407-8.
Apollo (30) nil. 6.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 343/12.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 935.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15, 546-4.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 481-4.
Centuries (100) 20, 426-4.
Crescent (100) 2, 213-12.
Colaba Mills (100) 6, 142-8.
Dawn (250) 80, 720.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 135
Elphinstone (100) nil. 16.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20. 935.
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 20|12.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 132/8.
Indore Malwa (100) 385.
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching 100) 11, 238/12.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 30/12.
Kohinoor (500) nil. 1,275.
Luxmi Cotton (1,000) 300, 6430
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 113-12
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500.
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 132/12.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 91/4.
Morarji Goculdas (1.000) 50, 2,200
New Great Mills 313-12.
New City Mills (100) 122-8

SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 4.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/12.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, due 1931/36 Rs. 95/4.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 89/8.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 108/8.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1937 Rs. 100|10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 107/15.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/15.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 87.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 87.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1964 Rs. 112.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929.49 Rs. 103.
Forward rates 17th August sett 3 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 77/12 1945/55 Rs. 108/7 4 per cent Loan due 1934/37 Rs. 94/8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

Pabaney Mills 250 263-12.
Pearls Mills (250) 6, 588-12.
Phoenix (100) 10. 400.
Simplex (100) 181-4.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1/2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1/2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200, 8,650.
Sir Barucha Mills (100) 27/8.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 16, 525.
Swan Mills (100) 155.
Tata Mills (100) 85.
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2830
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 600.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock, Ashdown (100) nil 277/8.
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. 6, 250.
B. Burma T. Coporation (125) Rs. 106 673|12 XD.
B. Burma T. Corporation (50 paid up). XD 250.
Bombay Steam O (250) 6 p.c. 211-4.
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6 p.c. 245.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 Pd.) 6 p.c.
British Burmah Petroleum (6) Ans. 6-9, 5-15.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1/2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-12
Empire of India Life (500-100 Pd.) 31 25/4.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c. 130
Kemp (200) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) Rs. 1, 25/8.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance. (200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692/8.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16.
Tata 1st Preference 14 3/8.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 90/8.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 50|10.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 157/8.
Telephone Co. (50) 34/4.
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London. August 3.

Barletta Russo, per 53 lb.—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. 52/3
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.—
Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. 53/3
Wheat, Australian.—
Shipment Value Aug/Sept. 53/6
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi.—
Shipment paid August 53/7 1/2

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For further particulars write to—

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON EXTENDS IN PUNJAB

SIMLA, Aug. 4.

The monsoon has extended in the Punjab and Kashmir under the influence of yesterday's shallow depression over the region. The Bay current is strengthening over Lower Burma but the Arabian Sea monsoon remains feeble over the Peninsula.

Rainfall has nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar, United Provinces and Kumaon and the Punjab Hills, and local in Upper Burma, Central India West, the Punjab Southwest, Kashmir, Rajputana East, Gujarat, Konkan, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in the Punja East and North, Central Provinces, and Madras Southeast.

Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point one inch; Mergui one and a half; Tavoy three; Bassein, and Toungoo one and a half; Akyab three; Lashio one; Sibsagar one and a half; Gauhati one; Silchar five; Cox Bazar four: Barisal and Berhampore one; Mymensingh one and a half, Darjeeling, Darbhanga and Bareilly two; Meerut one and a half; Dehra Dun four; Mussorree three; Chakrata two; Rawalpindi one and a half; Simla two; Dharampur three; Dalhousie one; Sonamarg a quarter; and Ratnagiri, Nellore and Copalpur three quarters.

Forecast—A decrease in the extreme north.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 4TH AUGUST 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 4th August, 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab:—Rawalpindi reports 1.40 in. of rain. Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the submontane districts. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the southwest of the province and lower elsewhere; the minimum was below normal in the former area.

The United Provinces.—Agra has had 0.14in. of rain, Mainpuri 0.48 in., Cawnpore 0.16 in. and Allahabad 0.18 in. Skies are heavy clouded. Vapour in air is locally in excess in the west of the province Temperature was markedly below normal in the whole of the area.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer reports 0.1 in. of rain and Jaipur 0.10in. Skies are clear over upper Sind and heavily clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess in northeast Rajputana. Temperature was appreciably below normal in the whole of Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West:—Ahmedabad has had 0.31 in. of rain, Neemuch 0.16 in., Surat 0.15 in., and Deesa 0.25 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in south Gujarat and in excess in north Gujalat. Temperature was locally below normal.

The Central Provinces.—Saugor reports 0.10 in. of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was below normal in the south of the area; the minimum did not differ much flom the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.04 in. of rain and Ratnagiri 0.82 in. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division and attained at Bombay a miximum value of 85.1 deg. (1 deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 77.5 deg. (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad:—Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Hyderabad and the central Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the former area and the south Bombay Deccan, and the minimum lower in the north Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The Arabian Sea monsoon continues weak except in Gujarat and in the Gangetic plain. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces and Gujarat, and local in east Rajputana, Central India West, the Konkan and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and the west Central Provinces. The only amount which remains to be mentioned, is 0.36 in. at Cuddapah.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the south of the Peninsula.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 4th August, 1927:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F) at 8 a.m. 29.813 inches (.098 above normal).

Barometer (corrected at 4 p.m. previous day) 29.798 inches (.153 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .042.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.6 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.1 degrees (0.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.5 degrees (normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 77 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky, cloudy eq. 10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.04 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.57 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 50.01 inches.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Ready Prices are unchanged around yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has ruled firm to-day by evidencing a rise of about 2 to 3d. per cwt. in Java Sugar prices. Java market is is reported to be good.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

Fine white Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/12 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 9/12 per cwt. F B H.

S. S. "Chayebasa" Sh. 14/4 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment July Sh. 14/4 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Aug/Sept Sh. 14/9 per cwt. F B H.

Shipment Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15 per cwt F B H.

Shipment Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/4 per cwt. F B H.

Jamnagar C. I. F:—

July Sh. 15/2 per cwt F B H.

Aug/Sept Sh. 15/5 per cwt. F B H.

Octo/Nov/Dec Sh. 15/8 per cwt. F B H.

Jan/Feb/March Sh. 15/10 per cwt. F B H.

B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/14 per cwt.

Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 14/10 per cwt.

Tone:—Strong.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 3.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Agents in Colombo, to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. Rs. a. p.
Bukit Darah Rubber	23 0 0
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17 0 0
Ceylon Planters	43 0 0
Ceylon Rubber	54 0 0
Clunes Estates	33 0 0
Cochin Rubber	51 0 0
Eila Tea	300 0 0
Estates Co. of Uva	37XD
Fairlawn Estate	34 0 0
Frocester Estates	74 0 0
Hathawe Rubber	16 8 0
Honiton Rubber	10 0 0
Horawala Rubber	48 0 0
Indo-Malay Estate	23 0 0
Jambulande T. & Rub.	16 8 0
Jebong Rubber	22 0 0
Kalutara Company	48 0 0
Kalutara Rubber	23 0 0
Kelani Valley Rub.	32 8 0
Langat River	32 8 0
Lanka Rubber	85XD
Lansdowne Rubber	210 0 0
Maha Uva Estates	54 0 0
Matale Valley Rub.	34 0 0
Meall Mor Estates	27 0 0
Mirishena Rubber	54 0 0
Naranguda Rubber	35 0 0
Neuchatel Estates	55 0 0
North-Western Rub.	26 8 0
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	27 8 0
Rubber Growers'	40 0 0
Saffragam T. & Rub.	215 0 0
Talgaswella Tea	60 0 0
Torrington Tea	20 8 0
Udabage Tea	80 0 0
Udapolla Rubber	26 0 0
Ulliswater Rubber	20 0 0
Vogan Tea	53 0 0

Remarks:—Market—steady.

Rubber:—Spot Colombo—Re. 0.88 Cents. Estate Co. of Uva XD 8 per cent and Lankas 10 per cent 1st Interims.

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT

(Messrs. Vurdhman & Co.)

Aug. 4.

AMERICA:

Continued long liquidation and the political situation in the U. S. A. which led to the announcement that President Coolidge will not stand for re-election effectively told upon prices which closed yesterday with 209 points down for January futures over the week.

On Monday Secretary Hester announced that the consumption of Americans for the season was 17,428,000 bales as against 15,112,000 bales for the last season. Also he estimated the carry-over on 1st August at 7,238,000 bales as compared with 5,639,000 bales for the last year. These figures were at first interpreted by the trade as Bullish and led to a momentary rise of some 40 points. This was met by heavy long liquidation. Yesterday alone there was a drop of 93 points in sympathy with slump in the securities market due to President Coolidge's intension not to stand for re-election. In short the consderable strength gradually built up during the whole of July was completely broken in a few days and the quotations now are only about what they were a month ago.

Since almost all the long interests have now been liquidated the technical position of the market has now become healthy. If the Bureau Report to be issued on Monday next is to contribute anything for further depression there is no doubt that prices would collapse. A stage will soon reach when the present bearish excitement in Wall Street will subside as quickly as the excitement over the Gujerat floods subsided in India. We think that the present reaction would not be carried substantially further and therefore we do not advise to go short at this level but prefer to buy moderately.

BOMBAY:

In sympathy with the prevailing sentiment in America the market has been decidedly easy with a nett decline of Rs. 24 for the week. on Monday and Tuesday as well there was considerable resistance but yesterday the bulls felt very nervous and had to give way. The nominal quotation for New Broach this morning is Rs. 352.

It is officially reported that in the flooded areas about 70 per cent of the crop has been damaged, and it appears that this feature is temporarily set aside by the trade, but should there be another wave of buying this feature will be fully exploited.

Prices have dropped by about Rs. 40 since the top level reached very recently. In a market fully excited as it is, it is difficult to say whether prices have reached a safe level for operation either way. If the dictum of "buy cheap and sell dear" is applied to cotton we would, taking a long view, prefer to buy at the present level, rather to sell after this heavy depression.

MESSRS. CHRYSTAL AND CO. ON COTTON.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

The decline comenced with Southern selling on Saturday and this was followed by heavy long liquidation, many Stop Loss orders being reached. On top of this came the announcement that Mr. Coolidge, the President of the United States would not seek re-election next year.

Hester's figures published on Monday gave the consumption for 1926/27 as 17,428,000 bales (including linters) and he estimated the carryover (including Japanese stocks) at 7,238,000 bales.

A certain amount of liquidation was effected before the Bureau Report due next Monday, but during the week several private crop estimates were published and as these were mostly in the vicinty of fifteen million bales the confidence of bulls was badly shaken. Our Liverpool friends advise us that the market is expecting a condition figure of about 74 per cent indicating 15,000,000 bales, but they inform us that they have reliabe information that boll-weevil damage in the Atlantic States has been serious and that they look upon 15,000,000 bales as a maximum and that the ultimate outturn will probably be much less. We understand that the official estimates of increase of weevil this year is only about 20 per cent over last year and the damage then was almost nil. Meantime the plants continue to make good progress and the crop will soon be moving freely and this must be accompanied by heavy hedge selling which will not be easily absorbed now that bulls have lost confidence. We accordingly are of opinion that the decline will continue. On the other hand another Bureau Report is due on Monday and as the tendency in recent years has been for these reports at this time of the year to give estimates favourable to the interests of the farmer, it is quite possible their estimate on Monday might be appreciably lower than what the market is expecting.

The local market has also been weak having, as was to be expected, been influenced chiefly by the decline in America. There has been heavy long liquidation and re-selling by option dealers, and quotations for New Crops are about 38/45 lower than a week ago.

Fuller details are now being received from the flooded areas in Gujerat and Kathiawar. The loss and damage has been really serious and,so far as cotton is concerned it is estimated that the maximum loss can be put down at 150,000 bales. Every effort is being made to relieve the distress. The floods have been receding rapidly but in many places fresh cultivation will be difficult as so many cattle must have been drowned. The storm which caused so much havoc in these districts brought beneficial rains to Central India, Rajputana and further North and crop prospects there were improved. From every other cotton district we continue to receive most satisfactory reports and unless weather conditions later on should be unfavourable India looks like producing a large crop.

Prices in Bombay will continue to be influenced by fluctuations on the other side but as our prices are dear as compared with Americans and as Indian crop porspects are so good in the meantime we prefer the bear side of the market.

LINSEED.

London, August 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—

Shipment Sellers Aug/Sept. £17/15/0

Shipment Sellers Sept/Oct. £17/17/6

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—

Shipment to Continent paid September £16/0/0

Linseed, Bombay.—

Shipment sellers Aug/Sept. £18/15/0

LINSEED OIL.

London, August 3.

Linseed Oil Naked, London, cwt.—

Delivery paid Sep/Dec. 31/6

Delivery paid Jan/Apl. 31/9

"BOYCOTT ROYAL COMMISSION."

CAWNPORE, Aug. 4.

"The Pratap" in a leading article advocates boycott of Royal Commission on Reforms. The paper says India can achieve Swaraj only by one course, offering resistence to Government.—Free Press.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

S.S. Romeo, Capt. Keasley, from Liverpool.

S.S. Karagola, Capt. Woollatt, from Durban.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Aug. 5.

S.S. "Knowsley Hall, Capt. Brown for New York.

S.S. Varela, Capt. Halls for Busreh.

S.S. Goalpara, Capt. Dawse for Calcutta.

S.S. Greleden, Capt. Jones for Rangoon.

LOADING.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

Steamer Karagola for Durban.

Steamer Goalpara for Calcutta.

S.S. Romeo: The K. N. Company's steamer Romeo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S.S. Knowsley Hall: The F. F. Campbell Company's steamer Knowsley Hall, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York via Madras, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S.S. Varela: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Varela, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Goalpara: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goalpara, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Greleden: The Scindia S. N. Company's steamer Greleden, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Razmak, will arrive to-day at about 5 a.m. from Aden, with the outward mails of the 21st ultimo, a general cargo and 88 passengers.

A STEAMER PUT BACK FROM SEA.

Graham Trading Company's steamer Granhandel, 4,063 tons, Captain Carton, sailed from Bombay harbour on 22nd ultimo for Dunkirk and Antwerp, but owing to some damage in the Engine she put back from the sea.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

S.S. Steel Rangers from New York, Agents: M. M. and Co.:—

44 cases flit; 35 cases, 10 cts. and 7 boxes auto parts; 25 cases flit tin sprayers; 55 cases bromo paper; 88 cases force food; 15 cases grape nuts; 20 cases buffers and parts; 76 cases medicines; 29 bundles and 30 cases listerine; 72 cases and 10 bales cotton reem naubs; 34 drums transil oil; 35 cases fancy soap; 10 cases cocoanut oil shampoo; 14 cases photo films; 140 cases cases corn flakes; 16 cases serruns and vaccins; 1,081 brls. asphaltune; 300 drums mineral colza, 200 bags dextrine; 10 cases toilet preparation; 40 cases playing cards; 88 packages hurricane lanterns; 29 cases typewriters; 56 cases flitinsecticide; 200 bales C. P. goods; 450 bales over issued newspapers; 204 cases aluminum flat circles 25-1/2 brls. lubricating grease; 2,843 drums, 170 cases, 21 brls. and 150-1/2 drums. lubricating oil; 5-1/2 brls. wax; 20 cases chassis; 48 cases turpentine substitute; 16 cases dry batteries; 10 cases vaseline; 10 bundles, 35 cases and 5 packages clocks; 98 brls. corn syrup; 280 cases quaker oats; 10 bundles grape nuts; 27 bales oil clothing; 16 cts. wheels; 120 cases canned pruner; 93 cases fruits; 24 cases canned vegetables; 10 cases caned salmon; 620 bundles and 45 pieces galvanized pipe.

S.S. Merkara from London, Agents: M. M. and Co.:—

116 cases and 10 kegs dry colours; 1,111 kegs and 60 drums paint; 50 bales old newspapers; 13 cases tinned fish; 8 cases sauce; 20 cases jams; 14 cases castor oil; 10 cases vinegars; 13 cases boot polish; 21 cases toilet soap; 65 brls and 6 cases lubricating oil; 15 cases perfumed spirits; 19 cases fire extinguisher; 15 cases plaster of paris; 66 bundles shovels; 36 bundles G. I. buckets; 30 drums turpentine; 25 cases cheese, bacon and ham; 33 cases cheese; 600 cases vegetable product; 220 drums sanitary fluid; 97 cases beer; 22 cases gloy; 20 cases biscuits; 20 cases fruit salts; 21 cases preserves; 173 bags old scrap leather; 39 cases confectionary and biscuits; 65 cases syrup; 50 drums auto fouling composition; 110 drums composition for ships bottoms; 105 cases medicines; 150 bundles plywood; 10 cases toilet requisites; 38 cases beeds; 17 cks. tallow.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 4.

S.S. Kaiser-I-Hind for London:—

2 cases brassware, B. J. Bhungara; 6 cases bristles, Cox and King Ltd.; 15 bales hemp raw, The Rafeik Co. Ltd.; 2,880 cwt. mowra meal, S. Banister and Co.

S.S. Massilia for Liverpool:—

17 bales wool raw. Bombay Cotton Co. Ltd., 4 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.; 4,400 cwt. linseed oil cakes, N. V. Velmohmed; 1,000 cwt. kardi seed. Ralli Bros.; 10 bales wool raw. Eastern Express Co. Ltd.; 1,100 cwt. linseed oil cakes, N. V. Velmohmed.

S.S. Batavia for Glasgow:—

4,400 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, N. V. Velmohmed; 6,600 cwt. linseed oil cakes, N. V. Velmohmed.

For Liverpool: 2,000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, S. Banister and Co.

APPOINTMENT OF INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS'

POPULAR MOVE IN ASSEMBLY

NEED FOR INDIANS IN ROYAL COMMISSION.

SIMLA, July 31.

The agitation over Mr. Justice Duleep Singh's judgment in the "Rangila Rasul" case finds expression in the interpellations and resolutions of which several Muslim members of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly have given notice. Saiyad Muhammad Pasha Sahab, who has tabled a motion in the Council of State for the release of the Editor and Printer of the "Muslim Outlook," may not be afforded an opportunity of moving it, for it is believed that the resolution has been disallowed. It is not known what will be the fate of the resolution which Mr. Abdul Lateef Farookhi has tabled in the Assembly, demanding the immediate resignation of Mr. Justice Duleep Singh "to pacify Muslim excitement." But Mr. Abdul Haye has a dozen questions resigned to ascertain 'inter alia' whether the Government have obtained from their law officers an opinion as to whether wanton attacks on religious teachers are punishable under the law or not, and whether the Government are prepared to find out by police investigation or otherwise the real culprit in the "Rangila Rasul" case and prosecute him under Secs. 153-A and 109 of the Penal Code.

MILITARY TRAINING.

In the Council of State, where non-official resolutions have always greater chances of being discussed than in the Assembly, a demand that effect be given to the recommendations of the Indian Sandhurst Committee and also of the Territorial Forces Committee stands in the name of Sir Pheroze Sethna, himself a member of the former Committee. But while Sir Pheroze Sethna wants prompt action "in pursuance of the recommendations of the Skeen Committee", Saiyad Ali Nabi goes further and wants early steps to be taken "to carry out the recommendations." Sir Manmohandas Ramji will ask the Government in the Upper House whether the Sub-committees appointed by the Sandhurst Committee to enquire into the conditions of military training in foreign countries and to study the extent to which suitable candidates for an army career are to be found in the Indian Universities, have reported, and if so, why the reports have not been published.

INDIAN TRADE COMMISSIONERS.

A move to secure from the Government permission for members of the Indian Legislature to keep retainers for their arms under the Arms Act stands in the name of Khan Bahadur Sarfraz Hussein Khan and two others. Four members headed by Mr. Aney have a motion urging that for the protection of Indian trade and commerce, it is necessary that Indian Asistant Trade Commissioners under the High Commissioned for India be posted at New York, Hamburg, Marseilles, and Tokio, and that as a rule hey should be Indians. This motion will be followed up by Sir Purshothamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Jayakar and Mr. S. Srinivasa Aiyengar and two others, who will demand the appointment of Trade Commissioners or commercial attaches and the Colonies of the British Empire and in the countries of Europe and America and urge that the new posts should be thrown open to Indians in the first instance.

COLOUR BAR IN EDINBURGH.

The recent reports from Edinburgh of colour prejudice shown against Indian students form the subject of both a resolution by a number of members headed by Messrs. N. C. Kelkar and Aney, and also interpellations by Mr. Abdul Haye The resolution says: "This House has heard with surprise and regret that a colour bar is being created in Edinburgh and London against Indian students as such, and recommends to the Government of India to take such steps as may be desirable to counteract it." Mr. Abdul Haye's questions conclude with the implied suggestion that the Government of India should address the Secretary of State asking him to use his good offices and prevent this "objectionable treatment."

ROYAL COMMISSION PERSONNEL

Moulvi Muhammad Yakub, Deputy President of the Assembly, wants by a resolution to convey to the British Government the view that the Royal Commission of 1929 will not be in a position to come to a right decision if it has no Indian members of recognised merit. The Deputy President further wishes to convey the opinion that the inclusion of retired European officers of the I.C.S. who are likely to be prejudiced, is calculated to hamper the progress of the country.

Sir Pheroze Sethna, a member of the Council of State, has a motion for a committee to consist of members of Indian Legislature and others well-versed in constitutional law, to report on the constitution of the Council of State, the qualification of members and voters thereof, the composition of the constituencies entitled to elect members to the House and other incidental matters, in order to make the Council a proper revising chamber, the Committee to report before the 1st August, 1928.

RAILWAYS AND COAL PURCHASE.

Mr. K. C. Neogy will urge on the Government that having regard to the continued and grave depression in the Indian coal trade, not less than eighty per cent. of the total requirements of coal of the Indian railways should be met by purchase in the open market, at least for a period of three years, and that a small advisory committee, to include two members of the Assembly, should be associated with the purchasing officer of the Railway Board, especially to ensure that purchases are distributed extensively over the whole trade. The same member has also a series of questions relating to coal mines and the coal trade.

Raja Raghunandan Prasad Singh has three resolutions, one of which urges the abolition of capital punishment, but it is doubtful if he will move it.

While the Delhi University Enquiry Committee is sitting in Simla, enquiring into the finances of that University, Moulvi Muhammad Yakub of the United Provinces has a motion to increase the annual grants to the Benares Hindu University, and the Aligarh Muslim University from one lakh of rupees to three lakhs, and also to make a substantial non-recurring grant to both Universities to meet their outstanding debts. Another motion of his urges the location of the Railway Clearing House at Lucknow.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar wants an examination of the question of continuing for a further period of three years the convention separating railway from general finances.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS.

Mr. Jayakar and four other non-official members of the Assembly will again raise the demand that delegations to the League of Nations and other international conferences and comittees should have at least two-thirds of their personnel selected by the Indian Legislature, and that each delegation should as a general rule be led by Indins.

Some of the questions given notice of by a few Muslim members are on communal lines. The resolutions and questions are subject to admission by the Presidents. —A. P.

GRANT TO NATIONAL SCHOOL.

HEATED DISCUSSION IN B. P. C. C.

An adjourned meeting of the B.P.C.C. was held on Wednesday evening, Mr. V. A. Desai presiding.

Consideration was given to the three divided reports of the sub-committee in regard to the payment of an annual grant to the National High School at Princess Street. The institution demanded Rs. 9000.

Messrs. Motiwalla Talpade, Kher and Krishna Iyer recommended a payment of Rs. 3,000.

Messrs. Nimbkar, Jaglekar, Ghate and Atmaram in their report recommended not to pay anything to the institution.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla moved an amendment to pay Rs. 6,000 a year.

Mr. Thakkar moved an amendment to pay Rs. 3,000 plus Rs. 1,987 being left from the National Education Fund.

Mr. Munshi Mirza moved another amendment to pay only one rupee a year.

Mr. S. D. Navalker moved a further amendment to pay only Rs. 1,987, the balance of the National Education Fund.

The question being put to the vote Mr. Navalkar's amendment to pay Rs. 1,987 was carried.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Harwood League: "Times of India" vs. Swiss, Cooperage, 8-45 p.m.

Adjourned meeting of the Bombay Improvement Trust Corporation Hall, 3 p.m. (B. T.).

Public meeting re. Skeen Committee's Report—Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 6-15 p.m.

Public meeting of the Kathiawadi residents of Bombay, regarding the floods in Gujarat and Kathiawad—Mulji Jetha Market, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

SATURDAY, Aug. 6.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Macedonia" at Aden.

Harwood League: Cheshires vs. South Staffords, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

DRAMA IN AID OF FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The drama "Vismi Sadi" will be staged in aid of the Flood Relief Fund, at the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, to-day (Friday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), under the auspices of the Bhati Volunteers Corps, when Mr. Bhulabai, Desai will preside.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The Adjourned Ordinary Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (originally called for the 12th July, 1927, and adjourned from the 29th July, 1927, for want of a quorum) will be held in the Corporation Hall, to-day (Friday), at 3 p.m. (B. I.).

SOCIAL WORKERS' BROTHERHOOD.

The monthly meeting of Social Workers' Brotherhood will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Hut, Naigaon, Dadar, at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Friday). All members are requested to attend with friends.

MR. JUSTICE JHAVERI ENTERTAINED

The Hon. Mr. Justice K. M. Jhaveri was entertained in honour of his elevation to the High Court Bench, to an "At Home" Party by his friends and admirers in the legal profession (including the advocates, solicitors and pleaders in the Small Causes and Police Courts) on Thursday evening at the Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya, Gawalia Tank Road. A distinguished gathering was present on the occasion, including the Hon. Justice Madgaonker, Mr. Justice Baker, Mr. Justice Patkar, Mr. Justice Davar, Mr. Tyabji, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Miss Mithan Tata, Messrs. B. J. Desai, D. F. Mulla, F. S. Talyarkhan, K. M. Munshi, F. J. Coltman and several other prominent members of the profession. The function was enlivened by a Band. The gathering dispersed after they had enjoyed light refreshments.

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"Chronicle" Photo.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu is seen addressing a crowded meeting on the occasion of the death anniversary of Lok. Tilak on Monday last.

HIGH COURT

ALLEGED FORGERY IN EVIDENCE.

PLAINTIFF AND WITNESSES TO BE PROSECUTED

Notices were issued by Mr. Justice Madgaowar, at the Bombay High Court, against 4 persons, concerned in a civil action to show cause why proceedings should not be taken against them for fabricating raise evidence. The Alleged offence is sequel to a suit in which one of the four persons figured as the plaintiff and the rest as witnesses. The suit was filed by Ramchandra Mahadeo Joshi of the firm of Mahadeo Vinayak and Co., against Shursan B. Kalgutkar, the brother and executor of the last will of the deceased Dwarkabai B. Kalgutkar, claiming Rs. 44,189, alleged to have been deposited with the deceased by the plaintiffs.

When the hering of the case began, Mr. J. H. Vakil, counsel for the defendant, raised an issue whether the plaintiff's action had been a fabricated one. His Lordship gave a warning to plaintiff's counsel, that if on the pleadings, the defendants succeeded, the plaintiff would expose himself to criminal prosecution.

JUDGE'S REMARKS.

The trial of the action resulted in a judgment for the defendant. His Lordship giving judgment observed that the plaintiff took the risk of entering the witness box and giving evidence which in his Lordship's view, was absolutely false, and so were the accounts he produced. His Lordship also held that the story of the ornaments worth Rs. 26,000 was a myth; that the plaintiff had entirely failed to prove the claim. There was not a single receipt in the handwriting of the deceased. instead, the Court had the so-called accounts of the plaintiff which were not worth the paper on which they were written. Many of the entries in the books were on their very face interpolations. The suit was dismissed with costs.

His Lordship then ordered the issue of notices against the plaintiff and his witnesses, mentioned above, to show cause why a complaint should not be lodged against them under sections 193 and 196 read with section 109 of the I. P. C. and sections 465 and 471 read with 109, in connection with their evidence in the case. The plaintiff Ramchandra Mahadeo Joshi and his witness Ramchandra Laxman Jayakar who were present in court were arrested but released on undertaking to attend the Court every day till August 16.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday morning, on the death of Mahadeo Raghoo, aged 90 years, who fell from the third floor of a house in Bhandari Street.

The deceased came to Bombay about a week ago from up country and had weak sight. On Tuesday night he was found missing and his dead body was recovered on the foot path. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

CURRENCY RESERVES

Abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 31st July 1927.

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1,77,62.73
Reserve—Coin and Bullion:—	
In India.	
Silver Coin	1,03,35.63
Gold coin and bullion	29.76.10
Silver bullion under coinage	9,06.20
Securities (purchase price.)	
In India	35,44.80
In England	Nil

Judgment in the "Risala Varthan" case will be pronunced on 6th August. A. P.

Th issue of "Inqilab" of 24th July has been proscribed by the Punjab Government. The police seized a number of copies from "Inqilab" office.—A. P.

THE SPEAKER'S RETURN.

The Hon. Mr. Vithalbhai Patel who returns to India after an eventful sojourn in Great Britain and Ireland.

FOOTBALL.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

B. B. R A. BEAT R. A. M. C.

Thursday's match between the B. B. R. A. and R. A. M. C. proved to be an interesting and close game. Despite the fact that they had to do without the assistance of Lynn and Gabriel the gunners played up well and they are to be congratulated on their victory. The wing halves were very weak and the greater part of the burden of defence devolved upon Bowen who fulfilled his charge right worthily, while Lindsay and McHale were reliable backs. The Medicos were not as fast as usual their play being at times marked by a listlessness which was disappointing to ther supporters. Sweeting was the outstanding player on the field his tackling being superb while he plied his forwards in masterly fashion.

After an even first half the interval arrived with a blank score board. On resuming the gunners swept down from the kick-off and Morrison darted in to score the opening goal. The second one came from Long who took Pegg by surprise with a shot which lodged the ball in the top of the net. Not to be discouraged the R. A. M. C. persisted in attacking and Granger reduced the lead with a fine low cross shot. The gunners had several opportunities of increasing their score but Long. hesitated when in possession and was invariably robbed.

B. B. R. A. 2 goals.
R. A. M. C. 1 goal.

B. B. R. A.—Marshall; McHale and Lindsay; Lilly Bowen and Henderson; Kelly, Long, Muller, Corr and Morrison.

R. A. M. C.—Pegg; Forsyth and Sabel; Wright. Sweeting and Barnsley; Scott, Spark; Granger, Connelly and Butler.

Referee:—O. Tilley.

BIG SIX CONFER SECRETLY

TWO HOUR'S MEETING TO CONSIDER AGENDA!

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Geneva.—The Big Six, Mr. Bridgeman, Lord Cecil, Mr. Hugh Gibson, Admiral Jones, Viscount Ishii and Admiral Saito, held a two hours' meeting which concluded at midnight and at the end of which Mr. Gibson said that they had simply decided the agenda of the plenary session to be held at three p.m. to-morrow. They had pledged themselves not to give further information. It is impssible to state if that will be the last meeting, or negotiations will be held on the basis of the Japanese proposals.—Reuter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Aug. 4.
Previous Closing Rate	17.23
To-day's Opening Rate	17.68
Difference	+.45
To-day's Closing Rate	17,79
Difference	+.56

LIVERPOOL.

	Aug. 4.
Previous Closing Rate	9.42
To-day's Opening Rate	9.05
Difference	—.37
To-day's Closing Rate	9.43
Difference	+.01
Broach Expectation	365 0 0

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	London, Aug. 4.
Silver Ready	25 9 0
Lower	0 1 0
Silver Forward	25 9 0
Lower	0 1 0

Tone of Market:—Steady.

HAVOC OF CHOLERA

IN CENTRAL & SOUTHERN DIVISIONS

The report for the week ending 30th July shows that there were 1,623 attacks and 700 deaths due to cholera in the Central Registration District against 1,565 and 629 last week. The epidemic, on the whole, shows an increase over the previous week. Seventy-nine villages are reported to be newly infected in this Registration District. During the week ending 2nd August there were 223 attacks and 95 deaths in the Southern Registration District against 328 and 149 last week.

INDIAN STATES.

Sangli State returned 33 attacks and 10 deaths: Miraj Senior 60 attacks and 18 deaths; Kurundwad Senior 8 attacks and 4 deaths and Jath 1 attack. No reports have yet been received from Mudhol, Sawanur, Ramdurg and Kolhapur States.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

H. E. The Governor of Bombay received Sardar N. G. Vinchurkar at Government House Ganeshkhind on Tuesday the 2nd August.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the Royal Artillery Sports at Kirkee on Wednesday the 3rd August.

The following were invited to dine at Government House Ganeshkhind on Wednesday the 3rd August: Lady Moncrieff Smith the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Rieu, the Hon. Diwan Bahadur and Mrs. Harilal Desaibhai Desai, the Hon. Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer, Mr. J. Ghosal, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. R. W. Anthony, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. H. Anderson, the Right Revd. M. Riklin, Colonel T. P. Melvill, Khan Bahadur S. N. Bhatio, Mr. A. Dugind, Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, Mr. Hooseinally Rahimtoola, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. B. B. Burke, Lt: Colonel and Mrs. W. B. Roberts, Lt: Colonel and Mrs H.R. Goodman, Mr. D. R. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Ellis, Major and Mrs. A. H. Harty, Miss Stronach,, Dr. and Mrs. Dextor Davison, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. White and Miss M. A. Clark.

NON-STOP FLIGHT TO INDIA

DETAIL'S OF CARR'S THIRD FAILURE

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Details of Carr's third failure to fly non-stop to India show that the huge machine which is same as that which descended at Marplesham on 18th June but with oil coolers fitted took off perfectly at 12-40 yesterday noon from Cranwell. Later the Air Ministry received the report that Carr had crossed the Belgian coast.

Referring to the seecrecy surrounding the flight, the air official declared that while no embargo of secrecy was desired last thing that air force wanted was publicity of the kind given to Lindbergh. Reuter.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG 5TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: LEO.

If to-day is your birthday you have a wonderful personality, a personality that "tells" and counts much and weighs tremendously in the social or political scales. You suffer from strong convictions, that is, not the sort of strong convictions and sentences that some of our present-day Magistrates would inflict on law-breakers and "without or with offence to friend or foe would scratch the defaulting world exactly as it wrong goes." Your love for money (and it is a common disease that the human flesh is heir to) borders on madness. Money is your only God in this world, the earthly tin god at home occupying a secondary place. You are a bit of a miser. You would walk several miles just to save an anna or two for tram or train fare, or at the most, will travel in these public conveyances partly, and partly walk some distance, thus robbing, not cheating, the companies of their dues. You firmly believe in, and act according to, the adage "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," whether the bird be of air or tree, or of land and of boudoirs. You possess the cunning of a fox and would often gain your point by fulsomely flattering fools (and there are heaps of 'em in every gully, blind or open), and like the fox of the Fables who got a bun out of the mouth of a crow, you will praise the voice of the daughter of your millionaire neighbour, while she is singing (screeching?) to the accompaniment of a vigorous pounding at a piano or a harmonium, and comparing her with Madame Melba you will win her out of the jaws of her unwilling parents. But you must beware of indulging in excelsis in flattering, for it is reported in the "Gup Gazeteer" that a flatterer once lauded the achievements of Raja of Gamarnagri to the seventh sky, describing him as the Creator of this world and compared him with the Sun, and his feudatory chiefs as so many little planets revolving round him, so the wise Vazier of the King soon dealt a sledge-hammer stroke on his pagdi for this fulsome flattery and stupid comparison, and his purgi was smashed to pulp and his brains almost came out of his nostrils. So be careful the whole world is after all not so foolish as you think. There are many honourable exceptions. Just watch the games on the political chess board of India.

WAR MEMORIAL IN OTTAWA.

OPENED BY PRINCE OF WALES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Ottawa.—The Prince of Wales dedicated the altar of sacrifice in the memorial chamber of the peace-tower in memory of 60,000 Canadians killed in the war. The altar is a gift of the British Government on behalf of the people of Britain symbolising service and sacrifice for a common Empire. Mr. Baldwin who was visibly affected quoted the words of Socrates while going to his death: "I go to die, you to live. Which is better, God alone knows."

The Prince of Wales also unveiled the statue of Sir Wilfred Laurier on Parliament Hill.—Reuter's Special.

STILL THEY COME!

COMMUNAL FRACAS IN AKOLA.

AKOLA, Aug. 4.

A Hindu-Muslim fracas occurred here this morning as a sequel to alleged misbehaviour of a Muslim towards a Hindu lady passing along the road.

Hindus who tried to stop the Muslim from molesting the lady were attacked and this resulted in a fracas. The police are investigating into the affair.

Another fracas is reported from Basim yesterday.—Free Press.

POONA RACES.

SUMMER MEETING: 2ND DAY.

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are the acceptances for the races of the second day of the Poona Summer meeting to be run on Saturday. The first race starts at 2-30 p.m.:—

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class. W.A. reduced 7 lbs.

Tajmulook 9-0, Nimrod 8-10, British India 8-10, Grey Rosette 8-10, Ronmand 8-10, Glad Eye 8-7, Nona 8-7, Tehran 8-7, DeSouze 8-5, Grey Master 8-5, Shahzaman 7-5, Haboob 8-1, Aasuf 8-1, Come Soon 8-1, Humerous 8-1, Koko 8-1, Saad Salaam 8-1, Valentino 7-9, Saifulzaman 7-9, White Silk 7-9, Aradin 7-9, Tafan 7-9, Royal 6-10.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class. W.A. reduced 7 lbs.

Harrier 9-5, Shamakarna 8-7, Rex 8-10, Orange Blosson 8-7, Baig 8-7, Murli 8-7, Tamaran 8-6, Yildiz 8-6, Walida 8-4, Dhidhaa 8-4, Abbar 8-1, Sadoon 8-1, Siegfried 8-1, Malcom 8-0, Sabirtai 8-0, Josimos 7-11, Company 7-11, Shumsuzzaman 7-9, Safee 7-9, Meerjan 7-9, Grande 7-9, Nassrat 7-5, Shapoor 7-5.

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. Div. III.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500, second Rs. 500, third Rs. 250. Terms for Arabs in the 3rd Class. W.A. reduced 7 lbs.

Nevis 9-3, Peach 7-9, Five Step 9-3, Azedin 9-3, Najmah 9-3, Gaffi 9-0, White Cross 8-11, Rokis 8-11, Moharib 8-10, Constantine 8-7, Chaldean 8-7, Savage 8-5, Gog 8-5, Nayif Pasha 8-5, Sudershan 6-6, Tyrant 8-5, Subhan 8-5, Sarsam 8-5, Roi de Lair 8-5, Palavi 8-4, Jasmine 8-1, Gregory 7-9, Merchant 7-9.

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third Rs. 500. Terms for horses in the 3rd and 4th class. W.A. and C. reduced 9 lbs.

Headstrong 9-8, Gamvros 9-8, King's Yellow 9-3, The Fliver 9-8, Bridault 9-3, Burgos 9-3, Polychrome 8-8, Alpine 9-3, Britomart 9-3, Wild Flower 8-8, Shri Narayan 8-9, Rock Tint 8-8, Ballynether 8-8, Ismet 8-8, Free and Easy 8-8 Haistaff 8-4, Well Copped 7-9, Golden Wattle 8-6, Co-Respondent 8-1, Miraj 7-9, Thaxted 7-6, Jovial William 7-6.

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 750. A handicap for Arabs in the 1st Class.

Dilawar 9-3, Robert (late Kummeruzzaman) 9-3, Hashash 8-12, Amalfi 8-7, Rubdan 8-7, Sanatogen 8-6, Silver Thrush 8-6, Tarick 8-5, Mozan 8-6, Amin 8-5, Arab Prince 7-12, Selman 7-10, Bucknell 7-9, Kanze 7-7, Gosub 7-5.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 5,000, second Rs. 1,500, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in the 2nd Class.

Starboard 9-4, Krishna Kumari 9-0, Wild Argosy 8-13, Four Square 8-1, Brasidas 8-11 Lney Lad 8-3, Coed Canlas 8-10, Shivanivas 8-9, Bridgman 8-7, Hannonia 8-7, Chrysolite 8-4, Tristan 8-0, Katerfelto 8-0, Hoppy 7-13, The Typhoon 7-13, Penetrate 7-10, Cuckoo 7-9, Prose and Verse 7-8, Lowborn 7-7.

THE SOMRSET PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000, second Rs. 1,000, third 500. A handicap for horses in the 2nd and 3rd class which have not won a race in India.

Gapencais 9-3, Bayonne 9-3, Culd Sac 8-7, Santook 9-1, Dalcassian 8-1, Old Fashioned Maid 7-4, Nestor 8-9, Flying Steve 8-9, Beaver Puff 8-7, Gamvros 8-1, Polychrome 7-5, Wild Flower 6-11, Sinhagad 6-11.

THE SUNGUM PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Roscoff 9-1, Hazal 8-8, Ferdinand 8-13 Mijrin 8-11, Kadir Hajaz 8-11, Squire 8-10, Sultan Beg 8-5, Red Flag 8-3, Telafar 8-3, Amanra 8-2, Taimurlung 8-0, Roman 7-13, Fairdoss 7-9, Butterfly 7-7, Shivaji Prasad 7-5.

THE SUNGUM PLATE.—Div I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,250, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 350. A handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Class.

Sabq 9-2, Belan 8-13, Andhra Valley 8-13, Rarity 8-11, Amood 8-10, Sinnan 8-9, Red Prince 8-7, Othello 8-3, Ahyid 8-3, Mashalla 8-0, Rami 8-0, Kadoor Beg 7-11, Monsoon 7-9, Kurdistan 7-7, Zoolfukar 7-6, Farooq 7-3, Detective 7-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1927.

THE RESERVE BANK BILL.

As the Report of the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill will be before the public within a few days for discussion we deem it necessary to draw the attention of the public and the Legislature to a variety of important questions involved in the measure. All the clauses of the Bill have been carefully considered by the Committee and the Bill in its amended form will be before the Legislature by the end of this month. It is agreed on all hands that the question of a Shareholders Bank is now, inspite of what Sir Basil has to say as a gesture or as a threat, a closed question. The question of the Directorate will be decided on merits. Sir Basil says that he will drop the Bill if he will not have his way. We may state that in considering the interests of a country, the opinion of one individual should not be a predominating factor, no matter how authoritative that opinion is. In accepting this Bill, in inaugurating the Reserve Bank we are taking a bold step, we are going to open a new chapter in our monetary history and organisation. If this bill is properly and scientifically framed and if its provisions are discriminately utilized to promote the welfare of the people, there are immense possibilities for the Reserve Bank not only to reform our monetary system, to concentrate all our reserves to stabilize our money market but also to start, stimulate, and sustain the development of this country by a discriminate use of its power. As the Bill stands it is meant to create a Reserve Bank whose main object is to manage and control the standard. We should never forget this fact. The members of the Select Committee in discussing some important clauses have lost sight of this fact. They have forgotten the fundamental point that what we want is not an institution only to manage and control our standard but a central banking institution which by a discriminate use of its powers and resources helps the process of an all-round development of this country. The Reserve Bank, as provided in the Bill, will be only the office of the Controller of Currency enlarged. We do not share the enthusiasm of those who foresee India's financial autonomy in the Bill and who proclaim that the whole control will be transferred from Whitehall to Bombay. Undoubtedly, in the exercise of this control in future, Simla will have more to say than Whitehall, but that is not the only real object of our demand of a Central Bank. One does not know whether the preamble of the Bill is amended or not but even if it is amended, so long the Reserve Bank is meant to manage and control the standard, it will be a strong and effective weapon in manipulating our reserves and resources, not always in our interests as we have learnt bitterly, on an organised and scientific basis. We are afraid that owing to the all pervading control which is to be given to the Reserve Bank, it will be extremely difficult if not impossible to make any provision in future for industrial and agricultural finance. Though we have a brilliant future for industrial development, it is not possible to achieve anything substantial owing to the monetary and fiscal policy of the Government. Unless industries are started on an organised basis and on a large scale it is impossible for us to compete with the world even in our own market. This object cannot be achieved without an adequate provision for industrial and agricultural finance and such a provision can only be made through a Central State Bank. In the proposed Reserve Bank, no adequate provision is made to meet the requirements of industries and agriculture, and even with such a Reserve Bank, our banking will essentially remain commercial. We want to mobilise all our capital resources, active as well as potential and on the basis of these resources, we want to raise a safe sound and stable credit super-structure with a view to industrialise and develop our country within twenty years.

We urge upon the members of the Legislature now to concentrate their attention on those provisions which deal with the standard and the reserves. They should insist upon a gold standard, provision of a gold mint, a gold coin, right of the public to tender gold to the mint and get gold coins and the location of the entire reserves in India. The civilized world has reassured its faith in the gold standard. During the discussion of the budget in Parliament even Mr. Philip Snowden and Mr. William Graham, two ablest economists and members of the Labour Party have expressed that unshaken faith in the gold standard. If we are going to get a Reserve Bank without a gold standard, we are going to get a dangerous weapon because it is meant for managing and controlling the gold bullion standard and we know what this management means. Is it not strange that in normal times when the country has a balance in her favour, when the foreign exchanges are undisturbed, the Government of India should have frittered away 25 million £s. from the Paper Currency Reserve simply for maintaining 1s: 6d.? Is it not strange that while carrying on this process of dissipation of our gold reserves, the Government should at the same time proclaim to the world that they are placing India on a gold basis and that they are strengthening India's gold reserves! One is amazed at the inconsistency of the Government dissipating 25 millions within a year on flimsy grounds, deflating the currency to the extent of 45 crores within a year when the conditions were normal and making it impossible for the struggling industries either to sustain or to develop. The Government of India boast that they have maintained the stability of the rupee at 1s. 6d.! Surely, from a Finance Member like Sir Basil Blackett one expects more reason, more consistency and more concern for the welfare of the people! Not satisfied with this achievement, the Government have begun to dispose off the redundant silver in the Paper Currency Reserve and they have already sold 8,000 bars about which the "Times of India" states: "The motive underlying the sale is not far to seek. Since the adoption of a gold basis for India, the stock of silver in the country has naturally increased to an enormous extent.....The immediate effect of the sale will be that the Paper Currency Department will receive rupees which it may hand over to Government of India and take instead Treasury Bills. When Government has made sufficient remittance and has received the proceeds of the sale of silver in sterling it *will reduce the rupee securities and take sterling securities.*" So we are converting our silver rupees into sterling securities! This is how we are being placed on a gold basis! This is how we are prepared for a gold standard! 25 million rupees from the Paper Currency Reserve are dissipated, our silver rupees are being converted into sterling securities and yet we are told by our financial oracle that we are being placed on a gold basis and that our gold reserves are being strengthened! One can understand the process if the silver stock is being replaced by gold, but in the process just begun, we are going to get sterling securities and we know what they mean.

A few months back, while commenting on the debate on the Exchange Bill, we pointed out that Sir Manekji Dadabhoy was simply repeating the arguments of Sir Basil. On a careful perusal of his speeches, we find that the mode of reasoning of both these financial experts is the same. During this same debate, Sir Manekji made it clear that when the Reserve Bank Bill came for discussion, he would not ignore the question of a gold standard and a gold coin for India. We hope and trust Sir Manekji Dadabhoy will fight for a system which is in the interests of India. May we also expect Sir Manekji to demand an explanation from the Government for the dissipation of our gold reserves and ask him to expose the inconsistency of the Government? Sir Manekji Dadabhoy and all who have the interests of the country at heart, should see that before more silver from the Paper Currency Reserve is sold, there is a gurantee that it will be replaced by gold and not by sterling securities or by British Treasury Bills.

MUCH NEEDED ADVICE.

It was a very happy idea of the Honourable Sir Manmohandas Ramji, in reply to the address presented to him by the Indian Piecegoods Merchnts' Association on Wednesday in recognition of the high honour of Knighthood conferred upon him, to have touched upon the Indian Insurance Companies. Himself, the founder of two Swadeshi concerns viz. The Indian Mercantile Insurance Co., and the Bombay Swadeshi Stores, nobody would have been more qualified to appeal to the Indian merchants for supporting Indian Insurance Companies and Indian made articles than Sir Manmohandas. The Indian Insurance Companies' Delegation are much indebted to Sir Manmohandas Ramji for taking up the cause of the Indian Insurance Companies and we hope that his appeal to the Indian mercantile community of this city will not go in vain. The merchant community of this city are also its biggest landed property owners. In addition, therefore, to keeping large stock of their own stock-in-trade which has to be insured, they in many cases, also have their landed properties insured. It will be no exaggeration at all to say that almost all the properties in the city of Bombay, with perhaps some small exceptions are owned by the people of this city. It is only natural, therefore, that insurances on all such properties, on all merchandise belonging to the people of this city and the mills and factories situated in Bombay should be placed only with Insurance Companies indigenous to this city itself. It must be said to the credit of the Indian merchants that as soon as the Indian Insurance Delegation was started and their activities became public, they have been evincing real and active interest in them. Still, only a very small portion of the Indian business is placed with Indian Companies. It is the duty of every patriotic businessman of this country to strengthen these Indian Insurance Companies. Our readers will remember that the Indian Insurance Delegation have contributed to the Gujarat Flood Relief a handsome sum already. If these concerns are made financially strong by the patronage extended by our people there is no reason why in times of national distress and other calamities, these Companies should not render substantial help. That they will do so is beyond question, because, even as it is, they were the first in the field to help the distressed people of Gujarat. Having regard to the fact that the greater portion of the business of this city is in the hands of Indians and that the city of Bombay spends every year a very large sum of money probably a few crores for getting insurance protection against fire and other accidents, is it too much to expect of our own merchants to patronise Indian Insurance Companies wholeheartedly, thereby developing these concerns as a real power in the country? It will not be very difficult for them to do so. In less than five years all our Indian Insurance Companies can become really large and powerful insitutions if only the Indian business community will make up their minds to pass all their insurances to the Swadeshi companies. We hope that the timely appeal to them on the part of Sir Manmohandas will make them realise the urgency of following his advice.

INDIAN STATES: THEIR PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

(BY PROF. K. T. SHAH.)

Mr. K. M. Panikkar has written an admirable monograph on an "Introduction to the Study of the Relations of Indian States with the Government of India" (Martin Hopkinson and Company, 10s. 6d.) to which a Foreword has been supplied by Lord Olivier. It is not merely the eminence of the Foreword-writer which justifies a special, lengthy, detailed notice of Mr. Panikkar's work. The merit of the work itself as a dispassionate piece of research, and the daily growing importance of the subject, warrant a detailed examination of this problem, which has been rendered particularly difficult of solution on account of the great mystery that, for obvious reasons, hangs around it. It is no small credit to Mr. Panikkar that he should have unearthed precedents and pronouncements of present and past authorities; and presented them so as not only to harmonise with the general scheme of his work, but to give the clearest possible bearing of each such precedent in the fewest possible words.

IMPARTIAL STUDY.

The work proves Mr. Panikkar not only to be a finished scholar, but also a past master in the art of lucid, concise, impartial statement of the problem and its complications or developments. If any student of the subject feels inclined to offer a remark or two by way of criticism, it is surely in no spirit of niggardliness in recognising the great merit of the author. Thus, for example, Mr. Panikkar has made out, in more than one place and in a variety of connections, that the Government of India's tendency to deal with all the several States on a uniform basis is inconsistent and often inadmissible; and yet, in his own work, the author has not been able to avoid the impression that some kind of general treatment on uniform lines is indispensable. It is, besides, not quite a blemish in the work to point out that its utility would have been considerably increased if the constitution and functioning of the Princes' Chamber had been set out in fuller detail; though it may be a blemish to question if the author has appreciated fully the significance of that clause in the latest Government of India Act under which Rulers of Indian States and the subjects of those States are made eligible to the public services in the Empire, including the Legislative bodies, on a par with the British citizens proper. It is certainly intriguing why the author

AN UNSOLVED QUESTION.

has omitted to give his own solution, his own view as to the real place of the Indian States in the scheme of the political organisation of the Indian Empire, not merely from the personal standpoint of the rulers or their subjects, but also from the much wider, though less understood, standpoint of the entire States as units in the national organisation. There is a chapter at the end dealing with the future; but it is surprising to note the serious lack of any real suggestion of the author's own as to the course or tendency of development as he envisages it. And, if it be doing no injustice to the author, it may even be added that the general theme of the work, in so far as it can be gleaned, is so sympathetic to the claims of the Princes, (more personally than as States), that it may occasion surprise in many quarters of extreme Nationalist opinion, or what passes for such now-a-days, where the fashion of the day is a great and growing impatience with the Princes and their pretensions, a gradual hardening of the belief that the only solution of the problem is a dissolution of these principalities.

INCOMPLETE SURVEY.

Taking, however, Mr. Panikkar's thesis, implied in his work if not expressed in so many words that the existing Indian States are an integral and indestructible part of the entire fabric of the Indian commonwealth, it is necessary to study how he makes out that case; and, granting his case, what must be the eventual development of the tendencies now noticed as being at work. After the Foreword and the Introduction, the first three chapters deal with the historical evolution of the Indian States, or rather of the Indian Government's policy in regard to them. The stage of history in which the British were mere adventurers at the courts of the several Indian potentates, their greatest ambition being the quickest enrichment of their own selves by any or every means, their noblest aspiration being to secure a trading concession in one place or another, is not dealt with quite as fully as its necessary connection and inevitable reaction on the subsequent course of events requires. The motives of the policy of men like Dupleix or even

(Continued on page 11).

NOTES OF THE DAY.

The "Big Six" At Work.

Eleventh hour efforts, we are told in the latest messages from Geneva, are being made to rescue the Reduction in Naval Armaments Conference from being a total wreck. It is already a derelict in the eyes of many people in the know, a derelict which can not be salvaged, unless Britain and America can see eye to eye in regard to the novel and courageous suggestion Japan made yesterday at Geneva. She proposes a naval holiday scheme with temporary arrangements to restrict the cruiser programme of the three Powers until December, 1931. The "Big Six," the two representatives which each Power has sent to Geneva, are reported to be pondering over the situation created by this new suggestion. America demands naval parity, Britain insists that her "imperial duties and responsibilities" which render her position "peculiar" must not be affected by any proposals about naval reduction. "Let us have a building holiday," says Japan and it is to be hoped the suggestion will be accepted by the other two Powers.

Stupid.

The British Die-Hards are like the Bourbons; they will learn nothing even by bitter experience. The King's uncle may have said during his visit to India that the "shadow of Amritsar" was lying on this land, but this apologetic reference by His Royal Highness evidently means nothing to the Imperialist Press in Great Britain, which utilises the recent death of General Dyer to preach a Fascist sermon. According to a special cable to "Forward" it made use of the event for falling foul of Indian Nationalism, and advocating "strong man's rule." It must clearly understand that the days of Pinchbeck Mussolinis are practically over everywhere in this world and "strong man's rule" as Dyer conceived it means a moral disaster to the rulers and a stimulus to the ruled to remember and take comfort at the thought that even a worm can turn. It is gratifying to note that the Labour Press in England sees the wisdom of keeping silent on the occasion of Dyer's death. It is folly for any country to be proud of its Dyers.

Changed Outlook.

Elsewhere we publish a cable message received from Durban by the Imperial Citizenship Association regarding the cordial send-off given to Mr. Andrews and the equally cordial reception to the Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri. The speeches made on the occasions fairly testify to a slightly changed angle of vision on the side of the Indians as well as of the Europeans in South Africa. On the one hand the Indian community has begun to realise that, apart from crucial political principles at issue, they should strive in all possible ways to raise their standard of life so as to be better able to claim their rights of citizenship. On the other hand responsible leaders of the European community, seem to have begun to feel that the rights of British citizenship are not to be deemed to be proportional merely to standards of life. In bringing about this better understanding between the two communities, Mr. Andrews has played no mean part, being himself a beautiful blend of Western and Eastern culture. He leaves his half finished task in safe hands, as the cordial reception of Mr. Sastri by the European community of South Africa amply demonstrates.

A Flood of Suggestions.

We are being flooded with letters containing suggestions as to the methods of swelling the local Relief Fund in aid of Gujerat. It is impossible to publish all the letters, though most of the suggestions are sound and welcome. We publish elsewhere, as a sample, only one letter from "Sportman" who wants every race-goer to play the game by helping Gujarat specially if luck favours him and appeals to the W.I.T.C. to "lead in playing the game." He adds that as the Gujarat disaster has broken all records, the W.I.T.C. too should beat all its past records of charity. Both suggestions are eminently sound. Several other suggestions are of similar character. One correspondent suggests that the Quadrangular Cricket matches should be played this year both in Bombay and at Poona this month or early next month and that the bulk of the proceeds should go to the Relief Fund. Another suggests that each cinema and dramatic company should give at least two benefit performances. A third appeals to Mr. B. F. Bharucha to arrange one or two charity concerts. A fourth calls upon the scout students and lady volunteers to go about from door to door collecting funds or clothes. These too are welcome suggestions but need we add that the organisers will much prefer cheques to suggestions?

THE HAVOC; SOME SUGGESTIONS.

(BY A PARSI.)

Gujarat and Kathiawar have been hard hit, harder than any living memory carries us. I would, if I may, make some suggestions with a view to effective amelioration. There are doubtless very many wealthy people amidst us with kindly feelings. Instead of taking their annual trip to Europe or America, they may be recommended to make a tour of the affected areas. They need no orator's urge to help the unfortunate. The plight of the latter straightway must appeal to them. The tour will be a most educative one, giving the townsmen insight into the village, where beats the heart of India.

I make another appeal especially to my co-religionists, the Parsis. Will they specify their full names while sending in subscriptions for relief? "A sympathiser" or "a friend of the poor" and the like, does not bring out what should be brought out,—the very sincere and substantial Parsi succour to the stricken brother in Kathiawar and Gujarat. I take objection, and I believe the majority of the Parsis are with me, to the fact that a sum of Rs. 5,000, the very first gift has been handed to the Servants of the India Society as from an *anonymous Parsi.*

The fact is, unless I am gravely misinformed, in which case, I tender my apologies in anticipation, that the amount came not from the private purse of the Parsi gentleman in question, but out of a fund of which, he with others, happens to a co-trustee. The publication of the real Parsi source of the charity is essential. The expectation is that the Rs. 5,000 is only a first instalment and several others ought to be forthcoming. I have no doubt that Sir Purshottamdas will duly see to it that amounts coming from Parsis are not slurred over and indicated to the beneficiers as issuing from Government or other coffers. Good cometh out of evil. And I should like to take advantage of that good. Here is an opportunity for merciful Parsis of a catholic heart. They are sure to take it; only let those in whose behalf the quality of mercy is exercised, be made aware of the real spring of benefactions.

It is sad that the Mahatma, the greatest living man in Gujarat, has chosen to be away from the scene of distress. All reforms, all human advancement, political or religious, postulate the pre-existence of life and property. But when nearly all property is destroyed and life barely saved, these have a prior claim on the consideration of philosophers. Even a politically liberated India, if half lifeless, would be of no use to men, to Mahatmas or to itself. It is a thousand pities that the proposition of Mr. Nimbkar was not supported and that only 10,000 rupees were contributed by the local Congress Committee. He was perfectly right in asking for the sum of rupees 5 lakhs loaned to the charka fund to be called back. First comes the hand that turns the charkha and then the machine. Try to save or nourish the hand, and next manufacture the wheel.

This is the time for Boy Scouts. They and other school and college lads, especially those who get the October vacation, should be organised into bands of mercy. The educational institution should close earlier by a month, and the students employed on active expression of fellow-feeling which will sooner make men or patriots of them than conning futile lessons to pass examinations.

Finally, it is "Gujarat"—that is how the locality has to be spelt, and not in divergent fantastic ways.

PLAY THE GAME.

TIP TO W. I. T. C

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I claim to be a keen sportsman and a lover of Races, Now the first condition of a true sportsman is that he should always play the game. Fortunately or unfortunately thousands of Gujaratis have been contributing one way or other to the sport and merriment of the race-course. But now the whole of Gujarat is in anything but a merry mood. Is it not, Sir, playing the game for every race-goer to do his bit by Gujarat every time he goes to the Course and specially every time he has a wind-fall? Who knows but goodness may bring on good luck.

The W. I. T. C. itself should lead in playing the game. Where would the Club be but for Gujarat's sport lovers? The Club has given handsome donations in the past for utilitarian, semi-utilitarian and non-utilitarian purposes. The magnitude of Gujarat's disaster has broken all records. To play the game the Western India Turf Club must save Western India by breaking all its past records of charity. Will the W. I. T. C. play the game?—Yours etc.

SPORTSMAN.

FAMINE AFTER FLOODS.

MINISTER PRADHAN TO VISIT AFFECTED AREAS.

BARODA PRINCE'S NOBLE EXAMPLE.

TAKES SPADE AND DIGS OUT DEBRIS.

Our Special Representative on board the S.S. "Bahaduri" sends the following by wirelesss—

Groups of volunteers sent in different parts of Jhalawad have not yet returned, but the leaders of the groups are expected here this night. In the meantime from the meagre information that reached here it seems that damage caused by the heavy floods in Jhalawad is unprecedented and terrible. Wadhwan city had a rainfall of 59 inches in four days and about 3,000 houses are swept away. Halwad had 40 inches, Silapur 39 inches, Wadhwan Camp 41 inches and Dhrangdra 51 inches. In Dhrangdra 2,500 houses have collapsed and the total loss amounts to 35 lakhs. The cyclone lasted for 8 days. Many villages around all these places are reported to be entirely swept away.

In Limbdi, Chuda, Ranpur and Botad similar things have happened, and the Limbdi Mahajan have lodged the homeless including the untouchables in public buildings. The Wadhwan Seva Samaj is doing relief work and the Saurastra Seva Samiti workers are visiting all affected places and are organising relief on a larger scale.

Casualties so far reported are not many but 10 people are reported to have been buried under debris at Dhrangdra.

Although reports of village conditions are not yet received, many are rendered completely homeless, and relief organisations will require a number of volunteers. Nearly 800 houses have collapsed at Limbdi and the damage is estimated at about two lacs of rupees. At Ranpur 300 houses are destroyed. There, it is complained, none helped the poor and distressed people. In Dudharej which is between Wadhwan and Dhrangadra nearly all houses have been destroyed. At Joravarnagar 28 houses have collapsed.

BOMBAY-AHMEDABAD TRUNK REPAIRED.

CUTCH AND WADHVAN WORKING

Although some of the load of traffic has been taken off their shoulders, the Bombay Central Telegraph Office continues to be abnormally rushed with work. To add to the stream of personal messages for the flood-stricken areas, the Telegraph Office has to cope with the usual heavy booking caused by the fluctuations of the silver market.

Since Baroda and Ahmedabad were joined up yesterday, all the heavy traffic of Baroda for Ahmedabad and Gujerat stations which was being diverted through Bombay, has been returned to Baroda. It will be remembered that Bombay was also helping to pass Calcutta and Madras traffic. It is now reported that Calcutta and Madras wires are working direct once more. So that extra burden too has been taken off Bombay's back. Still the congestion continues to be abnormal. It was announced yesterday that Bombay was working Ahmedabad direct at high spaced on two wires. To-day one of the two outlets is working at double high speed or quadrupled speed Rajkot is also worked on two wires and it is hoped that with this extra speed they will be up to time by to-morrow. Except for possibly a few very small outlying stations, Bombay is in touch with all stations in Gujerat and Kathiawar. Cutch and Wadhwan are working again, and conditions are rapidly approaching normal.

BOMBAY-AHMEDABAD TRUNK REPAIRED.

As expected yesterday the Bombay-Delhi telephone trunk, although badly damaged, has been put right to-day. The Bombay Ahmedabad trunk has also been repaired. But owing to various interruptions on the wires, they are not working satisfactorily yet. It is however, expected that they will settle down to disturbances within 24 hours. Some calls have been taken to-day between Bombay-Ahmedabad but owing to many interruptions it has been decided to stop taking any further calls. until to-morrow.

ENGINEERING SECTION'S REPORT.

While yet unable to give any estimate of the damage done and as to details of repairs, the Engineering Section of the Telegraph Department are able to report very good progress of the working parties in the flooded areas. All the main lines as reported yesterday have been put through and work is being continued on branch lines.

The line on the Ahmedabad-Jambusa section has been completely washed away by the river Mahi. The telegraph posts were submerged 8ft. in water. Through communication has been put through with Jambusa. The worst trouble is with the telegraph spans over the bigger Railway bridge. It is extremely difficult to repair them.

TERRIBLE AND UNPRECEDENTED.

5865 HOUSES COLLAPSE.

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 4.

Reports about the heavy floods in Zalavad show that they were unprecedented and terrible. Wadhwan City had a rainfall of 59 inches, which swept away 3365 houses. Hulawad had 40 inches, Sitapur 39, Wadhwan Camp 41 and Dharanghdhra 51.

In Dharagandhra 2,500 houses have been destroyed and the total loss amounts to 35 lakhs of rupees.

Many villages in the district are reported to have been entirely washed away. In Limbdi Chaura and Ranpur the catastrophe is very great.

The Limbdi Mahajan Associations, have started lodges to house and feed the destitute and homeless. Untouchables are not disallowed entry into any of these places.

Mr. Amritlal Seth, M.L.C., is organising relief throughout the afflicted area on a large scale, and it is expected he will be able to render succour to many.

Bhal district has also very heavily suffered and ten casualties are reported from that district. In Dharagadhra ten persons were buried under the debris of the fallen houses.

Thousands have been rendered homeless and Mr. Amritlal Seth, interviewed, said, relief on a very large scale was urgently necessary.—Free Press.

JAMBUSAR IN GRIP OF FAMINE

BROACH, Aug. 3. (By Mail).

Rice, wheat, grain and clothing are being received by Dr. Candulal Desai to assist sufferers from the floods.

Yesterday a few people arrived here from Jambusar which had been completely cut off. They inform the Associated Press that it has not yet been possible to ascertain how many lives have been lost, but they fear the casualty list will be a heavy one. They add that the loss of cattle has been very heavy and hundreds of buffaloes and oxen are dead.

As hundreds of houses in the taluka have collapsed, the agriculturists have been reduced to poverty and the seeds which they had stored have been either washed away or buried in the collapse of the buildings. If the agriculturists are not given immediately shelter and oxen for cultivating their farms and seeds, the result, they say, will be that there will be no winter crops and ultimately the whole of the Jambusar taluka will be in the grip of famine.

It is suggested that the minimum sum needed for relief will be five to six lakhs of rupees, excluding cattle and seeds requirel.—A.P.

HOW THEY DO IN BARODA

MAHARAJ KUMARS CHIVALRY

BARODA, Aug. 4.

In accordance with Her Highness the Maharani's wish, Prince Dhairyashilrao is doing all he can to lessen the sufferings of the poor. On receiving information today that a Prabhu widow, Mrs. Wangikar, was lying in the street in a helpless condition, he hastened to the spot and enquired as to her condition. On being told that her poor means were buried in the debris of her fallen house, the Prince procured a spade and worked in the rain to clear the debris and was able to recover for her small but highly treasured possession. The news spread quickly in the City and in a few minutes hundreds of people assembled and took over the work and removed the whole of the debris.

Prince Dhairyashilrao has issued instructions that the widow's house is to be rebult at his cost. In deferrence to the wishes of his mother the Maharaja Kumar has decided to give two shirts, a pair of dhoties, chadar and a cap to every male sufferer and two saries, two frocks and one chadar to every woman sufferer. The Prince is spending money from his own purse to relieve the suffering. Swami Vidyanandji has promised to give Rs. 30,000 and 400 maunds of corn to the relief fund.—A. P.

FLOOD IN SIND.

PEOPLE DESERT HOMES

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Aug. 3.

Heavy rains have fallen in southern

(Continued on page 9.)

MAYOR'S TRIBUTE TO ANDREWS

FAREWELL BANQUET IN DURBAN

RT. HON SASTRI'S APPEAL TO EUROPEANS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The Imperial Citizenship Association has received the following cable message from Durban:

At the farewell banquet held in honour of Rev. C. F. Andrews in the Town Hall Durban, on Saturday, the Rt. Hon. V.S. S. Sastri presided. Rev. Andrews said:

Indians in the Rural areas made good progress, but he wishes their drift into cities should be checked by the provision of educational other facilities for rural life. The Indian problem was mainly one of better housing and education, rather than political. He appreciated the Durban Corporation's scheme for the better housing in Peridurban and urged similar schemes in Durban. He appealed to the Indians to initiate such schemes for their uplift, and thereby win the respect of the Europeans. The Mayor paid a tribute to Rev. Andrews Rev. Andrews sailed for India on Monday.

MR. SASTRI'S APPEAL.

Before a huge audience of Europeans and Indians at a public reception on Monday in Maritzburg, the Rt. Hon. Sastri made a moving appeal for help in working the agreement. Sir George Prowman the administrator, warmly welcomed Mr. Sastri and stated the European standpoint. The solution of the Indian problem depended on the observance the late Mr. Gokhale's postulates of the removal of the European's fear of being swamped and not questioning his political dominance. Mr. Sastri assured him of India's adherance to these principles and he had no intention to go beyond the agreement. To the Indian crities of repatriation he said the upliftment of their section was Indians' charter, and in return they must relieve the Enopean's fear being swamped and appealed to the Indians to appreciate self-help and education. Mr. Sastri appealed to the Europeans to discard the idea that the Indians are fit only for repatriation, for they had yet no acquaintance with Indians' capacity for development. He did not advocate race-mixture, and India's experience showed that differennt races can associate economically and politically without loss to individuality. He appealed for the observance of the spirit of the British institutions which guaranteed to countless races peace and equal opportunty for the fullest development. The speech was very well received.

Some prosecutions under section 5 (Fraudulent Certificate Holders) are causing uneasiness in the Indian community. Amnesty can be secured if the Indian Congress on behalf of the entire community promised co-operation. Transvaal is still outside the Congress. Unity is being urged.

PANDIT MOTILAL IN BOMBAY

Pandit Motilal Nehru arrived in Bombay on Thursday at 3 p.m. and is staying at the bungalow of the late Mr. R. D. Tata. He is on his way to Bangalore to see Mahatmaji. He is making only a short stay in Bombay and will see the Hon. V. J. Patel who arrives by to-day's mail. Pandit Motilal will be one of the speakers at to-day's Public meeting at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall.

DEARTH PICKED UP UNCONSCIOUS

HOW NON-STOP FLIERS WERE SAVED

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Vienna.—According to a message from Linz Carr and Dearth only escaped drowning through the accidental presence of workmen on the riverbank where the aeroplane crashed. Dearth was rescued unconscious, suffering from severe internal injuries. Carr who was only slightly injured will be able to superintend the salvaging of the aeroplane which will be attempted to-morrow. The aeroplane was carried some distance down the stream by swift current.—Reuter.

LANCASHIRE INAUGURATES NEW MOTOR LINER SERVICE.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

10,000 ton motor-liners and other vessels of the Bibby fleet will henceforth call at Plymouth on homeward voyages from Burma, South Indian Plots, the Sudan and Egypt. The New Service is to be inaugurated by Lancashire.—Reuter's Special.

SACCO-VANZETTE DECISION.

"UNBELIEVABLY BRUTAL"

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE NOT TO INTERVENE

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Rapid City.—President Coolidge is not expected to intervene in Sacco-Vanzette decision.

Professor Lowell of Harvard University, Dr. Sameul Stratton, President of Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Robert Grant who consituted Governor's Advisory Committee after Independent investigation unanimously agreed with the Governor's decision. Sacco-Vanzette Defence Committee has described the Governor's decision as "unbelievably brutal."—Reuter's Special.

TO BE EXECUTED ON 10TH AUGUST

LONDON, Aug. 4.

Boston.—The Governor has declined to reconsider the verdict in the case of Sacco and Vanzetti.

Sacco and Vanzetti will be executed on August 10th.—Reuter's Special.

VOTE OF NO-CONFIDENCE

MOTION IN BENGAL COUNCIL

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Since the return to Calcutta a few days back of Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, the Secretary and Chief Whip of the Congress Party in the Bengal Legislative Council, there have been meetings of individual members of the party, one of the questions discussed at which is a motion of non-confidence in the Ministry. The Associated Press understands that it has now been decided to move a vote of non-confidence at the ensuing session of the Council. It is understood that under the new rules of procedure, notice of such a motion will have to be given after question time on the opening day of the session, and 46 members will have to signify their assent to the discussion of such a motion. The President will thereupon fix a day for the discussion. There will be a meeting of the Congress Party before the commencement of the session, when the final decision of the Party on the course to be adopted will be taken, giving the mofussil members a chance to participate in the deliberations of the Party. It is further understood that the Congress Party count upon the support of Sir Abdur Rahim's Party, who, it will be remembered, voted against the voting of Ministers salaries during the last session of the Council. It is believed that Sir Abdur Rahim's party will not accept office in the event of the present Ministry going out of office as a result of the Congress Party's motion.—A. P.

SKEEN COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING

at

The Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall.

To-day at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.).

President: Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

Speakers:

Pt. Motilal Nehru.
Mr. Bhulabhai. J. Desai.
Mr. M. R. Jaykar.
Mr. Manu Subedar.
Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji and
Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

The public is cordially invited to attend.

NEW LEASE TO "BOOKIES"?

GAMBLING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

HEATED DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL.

GOVT. BENCHES PROFESS NEUTRALITY.

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 4.

To-day the Bombay Legislative Council devoted the whole day to the discussion of Mr. Joe Addyman's Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act 1887, and yet the first reading of the Bill could not be gone through. The question list provided a lot of fun to the members of the House...To nearly three-fourths of the questions, there was only one reply and that was that the information asked had been called for. Members asked a very pertinent question why at all the list was printed. The Government members had to rack their brains to clothe the same answer with different expressions, and yet at times they had to satisfy themselves and the questioners by simply nodding their heads. A very important constitutional point was raised by Mr. Nariman when the questions were being answered. Mr. S. C. Joshi had asked a question regarding the allowances paid to the sub-registrars. Part of his question referred to the Reserved subjects and the Minister for Excise in answering that part, had referred the questioner to the Finance Member. Mr. Nariman asked the Ministers why the latter himself did not refer that part of the questioner to the Finance Member. get the reply instead of asking the questioner to follow a round about procedure. He further contended that the non-official members were at a loss to know where the limit of Transferred subjects ended and that of Reserved subjects began. The Finance Membr would up the costroversy by assuring Mr. Nariman that the Minister had not enough time to consult the Finance Department.

It seems to be the general desire of the majority of non-official members that this session should be prorogued on coming Saturday in order to enable the members from Gujarath and Sind to go as early as possible to their provinces which are affected by floods. The reports are coming from Sind that in certain prat of that province, there is heavy rainfall. The calamity that has befallen Gujarath justifies the apprehensions of the members from Sind.

Mr. Pahaljani asked the Leader of the House whether it would be convenient for the Government to prorogue the session on Saturday. Several members expressed a strong wish that the remaining days of the non-official business should be added on the Next Sessions in any case. most of the members from Gujarath and Sind will not attend the sittings from coming Monday. They seem determined to go to their places as speedly as possible. The question of prorogation is to be finally decided to-morrow

AMENDMENT OF PREVENTION OF GAMBLING ACT.

POONA, Aug. 4.

Mr. Joe Addyman then moved the first reading of the Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act of 1887. The objects of the Bill, as explained in the Statement, can be summarised as follows:—The Bill purports to enable Government to authorise the Western India Turf Club to permit the presence, on the race courses at Bombay and Poona, of a limited number of bookmakers. Under the Bombay Race Courses Licenses Act the only form of betting which can be legalised by a license is betting by means of the totalisator. It has been found by experience to be impossible to suppress the unlicensed bookmaker from the premises of the Turf Club, and despite the efforts of the police it is known that bookies exist outside these premises. It is obviously better that such gambling as does take place should be under proper control. The Turf Club could be permitted to allow a strictly limited number of bookmakers in the first enclosure with proper limits on the amount which could be bet. It is believed that large sums of money which ought to pass through the totalisator are laid with bookmakers, and there is likely to be a serious loss of income to Government from this source. If the Bill is passed it will be possible to tap this source of income. The clause 2 of the Bill stipulates that the Act shall come into operation on such date as the Governor-in-Council may be notification in the Bombay Government Gazette appoint. The clause 3 of the Bill seeks to amend a part of the section 3 of the existing Act. Clause C. of the section 3 of the Act legalises a transaction in the enclosure of the race course between any individual in person on the one hand, and such a license in the other hand in such manner as may be permitted by license. The amendment sought to be made in the Bill allows a licensee to license any other person to carry on the transaction with the same legal authority as he has got under the existing Act.

"GAMBLING INCREASES THOUSAND FOLD."

Speaking on the Bill Mr. Addyman said he expected opposition from certain quarters. He was aware of the prejudice that existed in the mind of some people against gambling. The speaker then went on to say that he had received many appeals asking him not to move the Bill. He had received a resolution of the Bombay Municipal Corporation urging rejection of the Bill. He was sorry there was a lot of misrepresentation about the Bill. Speaking about himself he said he was not at all addicted to gambling since 1912. He pointed out the gambling had increased a thousandfold. There was no use denying that fact. Coming to the merits of the Bill he informed the House that there were bookies in Calcutta, Madras, and Rangoon. It was impossible to do away with them. He wanted to bring the bookmaker in like with the totalisator. He had not the least intention to encourage gambling. What he wanted was that gambling should be properly controlled by Government.

MR. SWAMINARAYAN'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Swaminarayan strongly opposed the Bill. The title of the Bill, he observed, was very high-sounding, but it was a misnomer in his opinion the Bill sought to bring into existence bookies, thereby increasing the volume of betting. The speaker was sorry to note that Government were in tacit alliance with the mover of the Bill. The argument that the existence of bookmakers would bring more revenue was quite untenable. He did not want more revenue at the cost of the deterioration of the morals of the people.

Mr. K. F. Nariman opposed the Bill.

(Continued on next Page.)

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

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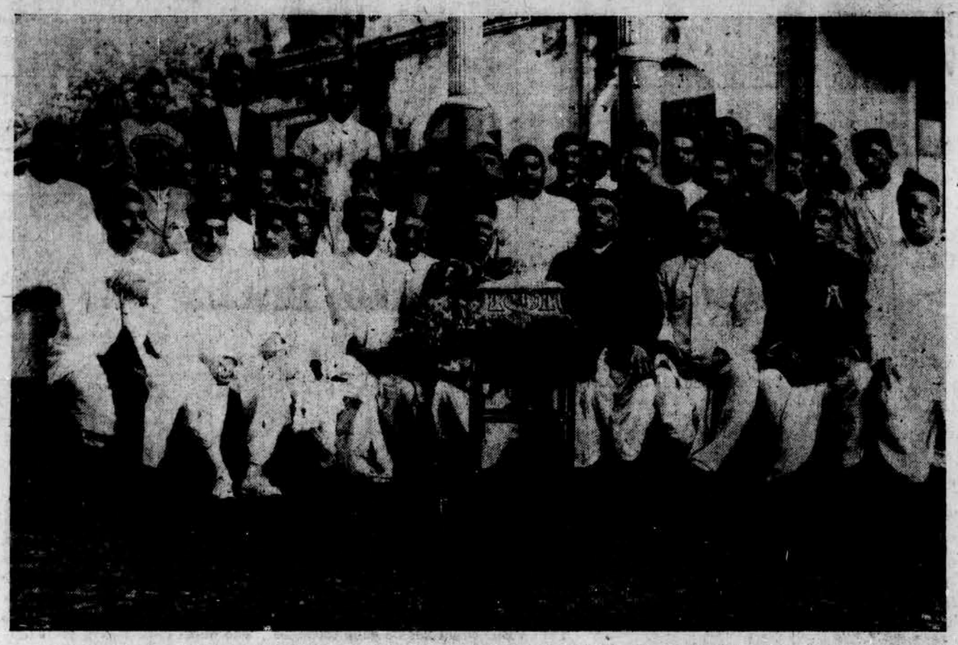
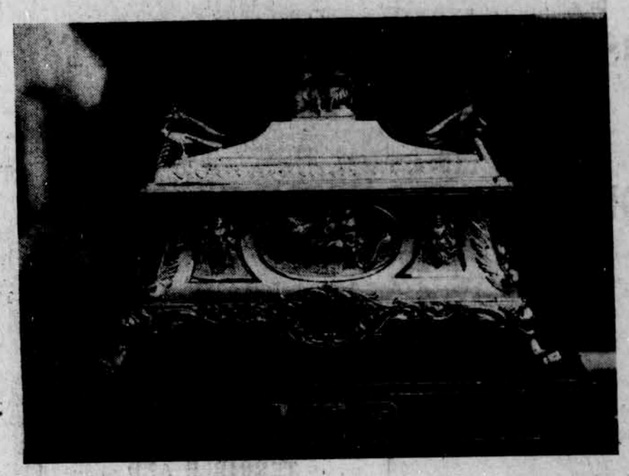
SIR MANMOHANDAS RAMJI ENTERTAINED.





A group photo taken on the occasion of the tea party given on Wednesday to Sir Manmohandas Ramji by the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association, when he was presented with a beautiful casket.

ADDRESS TO MR. ANDREWS

CITY FATHERS TO PRESENT

DEBATE ON ELECTION DEPOSITS

At the adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday an interesting question in regard to the Municipal elections in future was discussed and it was resolved to ask for a deposit of Rs. 250 from each candidate. The House also voted an address to Mr. C. F. Andrews on his return to Bombay from South Africa.

When votes were being taken on the first item Mr. Horniman rais'd a point of order and drew the attention of the president that Mr. Arbuthnot was pulling the hand of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy preventing the latter from voting as he pleased.

Mr. Byramjee retorted that if Mr. Horniman could pull other people's legs at all times why Mr. Arbuthnot not pull his (Mr. Byramjee's) hand sometimes. The President said it was not right to interfere in the freedom of one's voting.

DEPOSIT FROM CANDIDATE.

Consideration was given to the report of the Law, Procedure, and Elections Committee regarding certain matters in connection with Municipal elections. After careful consideration the Committee did not think it necessary to maintain a Permanent Voters' Enrolment Department but recommended that a special staff might be appointed to rivse the Electoral Rolls every three years before the holding of a General Election by means of house to house inspection. It also recommended to require from each candidate a deposit of Rs. 250 on the lines in force at elections to the Legislative Council or Assembly to be forfeited to the Municipality if the number of votes polled by the candidates does not exceed 1/8th of the number of votes polled (divided by the number of members to be elected in the particular ward) on the lines of Bombay Government Electoral Rule No. 11a.

With regard to the suggestion made by the Commissioner that voting should be suspended for about one hour to allow the Polling Staff recess, the Committee recommend that the suggestion be approved with the modification that this arrangement should not in any way reduce the total number of working hours, the Commissioner being requested to arrange for the recess hour in each ward at such times as he thinks proper looking to the circumstances in each case.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai moved to approve and adopt the report.

Dr. J. N. Choksey moved an amendment to delete the clause relating to the payment of deposit of Rs. 250.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay moved another amendment to require a deposit of Rs. 150 from each candidate.

After a heated debate closure was moved and the amendments and the propositions were separately put to the vote with the result that the report was adopted which meant that a deposit of Rs. 250 would be required from each candidate at the Municipal elections in future while the matter of giving an hour's rest to the Polling Staff was referred to the Committee for re-consideration.

ADDRESS TO MR. ANDREWS.

Mr. Pothan Joseph, then moved:—

'1. That the Corporation do vote an address of appreciation to M. C. F. Andrews on his return from South Africa.

'2. That a Committee consisting of the following Councillors be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner:—

(1) The President; (2) The Chairman of the Standing Committee; (3) Mr. H. P. Mody; (4) Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji; (5) Mr. Hooseinbhy A. Laljee; (6) Dr. M. B. Velkar; (7) Mr. B. G. Horniman; (8) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; (9) Mr. Y. G. Pandit. (10) Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram; (11) Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and (12) Mr. Pothan Joseph.

'3. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant not exceeding Rs. 150 to meet the incidental charges.

Dr. J. N. Choksey seconded the proposition and it was carried 'nemcon.'

The Corporation adjourned till Monday.

NEW LEASE TO "BOOKIES"?

(Continued from previous page).

Continuing, he said that when the question came before the house, two or three years back, many of them did not know what a totalisator was. Many of them were at a loss to know whether totalisator was a vicious horse or a vicious machine. He was not at all ashamed to make that confession. On the contrary he was proud for it. As a pleader, the speaker had come into contact with many unfortunate criminals who were the victims to the vice of gambling. It was very easy for Government officers on the other side to earn money and gamble it away, but to a poor unwary man, gambling was ruination.

APPEAL TO LEADER OF HOUSE.

Mr. Nariman then gave a telling reply to the argument that unlicensed betting was going on outside the premises of the race course. He asked the Home Member why sufficient check of police was not provided to put a stop to unlicensed gambling. Did Government wink at the crime purposely? Mr. Nariman was glad that the leader of the House was an Indian. He wanted the eader to be a real leader of the House, and not lend his support to the Bill which purported to increase gambling.

The Finance Member assured the House hat Government, had given no encouragement of whatever kind to the mover of the Bill. Government intended to introduce he Totalisator Bill only in case the present Bill were carried by the House.

Mr. Nariman proceeding, said that gambling was one of the many vices that had ome to India with the advent of Western civilization.

ADJOURNMENT DISALLOWED.

Mr. M. D. Kirkee had asked the permission of the President to move the adjournment of the Council for the purpose of discussing a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely to consider the orders passed by the Government on the recommendations contained in the report of the non-official members of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee. The President refused his consent, as in his opinion, the subject matter of the motion could not be considered as urgent.

GOVERNMENT TO REMAIN NEUTRAL.

After tea recess, the Home Member spoke on the prevention of Gambling Bill. He assured the House that Government were going to remain neutral on the Bill. They were not going to vote either way.

Mr. Anderson made a very humourous speech in support of the Bill.

LEGALISED BETTING.

Sir Vasantrao Dabholkar supported the first reading of the Bill. He maintained that there was ruination in every kind of gambling. Why should they cry in the name of race course alone? Mr. Murban made a spirite d attack on the newspapers that gave prominence to the news of races thereby firing the imagination of imprudent and over-enthusiastic gamblers.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan objected to the very principle of legalising betting on the race courses.

Sir Leslie Hudson supported the first reading of the Bill. Moulavi Rafiuddin Ahmed opposed the Bill. Every Hindu and every Muslim, he said, looked upon gambling as a vice and a sin. Mr. Chandrachud of Poona opined, that no more pernicious and mischievous measure had ever been introduced before the house. Mr. B. G. Pahaljani expressed the desire of a majority of Non-Official members especially members from Gujarath and Sind that the Council should be prorogued on Saturday to enable the members to go to the affected areas as early as possible. The Leader of the House said that Government had no objection to acceding to the desire of the majority of the House. The third session, he informed the House would probably begin on 29th of September and prorogue on or before 20th October. The matter is going to be decided to-morrow, when the Council meets. The House then rose for the day.

KEMAL PASHA'S RETURN.

MEMORABLE WELCOME TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

It is eight years since Kemal Pasha left Constantinople to organise the national resistance in Anatolia; he has just returned here for the first time since, writes the Constantinople correspondent of the "Observer."

In the speech which he delivered to the deputation which met him, he spoke of the special place held by Constantinople in his and every Turkish heart. He declared his intention of persevering in the work of reform, which still required great efforts. He coined a phrase which struck his hearers' imaginations: "This is no longer the palace of the 'Shadow of God'; it is the palace of the nation, which is not a shadow but a reality."

In the huge audience hall, growing dim as evening fell perhaps seven hundred people were present; yet they filled scarcely an eighth of the vast floor space: Accompanied by his staff and the President of the National Assembly, Kemal Pasha, who had been resting after his journey, entered suddenly by a side door and made his way to one end of the hall. A gilt throne stood there and he remained standing in front of this throughout the proceedings.

Still under fifty, he is a man of slightly more than middle height. He has a broad but well-knit frame, showing no trace of stoutness, and moving with dignity and firmness. His skin and hair are fair. He has shaved his moustache, his eyes are sunken, his cheeks prominent but thin. His mouth and chin have iron resolution, his forehead a singular thoughtfulness. He possesses a very beautiful and well-managed voice, and pronounces his language as well as he chooses and forms his sentences. His gestures are few, but, like his whole presence, have extraordinary force and masterfulness.

The greeting which Kemal Pasha received on his arrival was most impressive. Coming by train from Angora, he embarked on the presidential yacht Ertoghrul at Ismid and steamed to Constantinople escorted by a cruiser, two destroyers, and three torpedo-boats. From early in the morning steamers were setting out to meet the yacht off Plinkipo, and by the time of her arrival there some thirty to thirty-five steamers, with probably ten thousand people on board, were awaiting her.

The city is smothered in flags and has been illuminated for three nights. Elaborate and tasteful triumphal arches of wood have been set up in the principal streets: decked by day with evergreens, they are brilliantly illuminated by night. Houses and buildings are lit up; the balconies of minarets are circled with lamps, and inscriptions of welcome are traced on the sky by means of lamps strung on ropes (mahiehs) from minaret to minaret.

The night of the arrival, the Bosphours at Dolma Baghcheh presented a marvellous sight. It was crammed with every sort of craft from a cruiser to a rowing boat, lit up (decks, masts, and spars) with little lamps, searchlights playing, rockets leaping, the darkness of the Asiatic shore across the narrow strait broken by brilliant illuminations. The following night there was an enormous torchlight procession that took more than an hour to file past. Great credit is due to the civic authorities; everything went off without a hitch or a single accident.

Since his arrival Kemal Pasha, who will remain for some time, has driven about the streets, but fulfilled no official engagement.

"BURIED."

POST-MORTEM AND EPITAPHS

MR. GARVIN ON LORDS REFORMS

The Censure debate resolved itself into obsequies as expected. Mr. Baldwin came to bury Augustulus, not to praise him The "basis of discussion" will not again be discussed. As a result of "ventilation"—word worthy of Pinkerton's notebook—the baby out of the incubator has died of sudden influenza. When did any political event recall so irresistibly the comic and pathetic epitaphs? "If I so soon was to be done for, I wonder what I was begun for." Or another—"Here lies poor Fred. who was alive and is dead: There's no more to be said," writes Mr. J. L. Garvin in the "Observer."

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The debate at least established some negative truths henceforth alphabetical. As to the House of Lords you may choose between heredity and reform. You cannot have both. To reform it is to transform it. Twenty million doctors in the twentieth century will not entrust congenital privilege, whether anciently or recently acquired, with fresh powers—that is with increased privilege—of any shape or kind against the House of Commons The contrary delusion has been killed by ridicule and killed for ever.

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Then what to do? The Government, having shambled through this verbiage of exasion, will mean nothing and do nothing To separate the high personal distinction of rank from the right to legislate for the people is the fundamental requirement of the case and the time. Unless that principle be conceded no argument for a more efficient Second Chamber can be serious, or other than absurd. It would be laughed out in Angora or Peking. Since Ministers dare not tackle heredity they cannot tackle reform.

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It is most evident that no pressure will be brought to bear on them by their followers or from any side; Labour and Liberalism denounce the hereditary principle in theory, but prefer it in fact. For them, it keeps the House of Lords at feeble and vulnerable as possible; with the chance in reserve that the peers may again have invaluable uses in a crisis as an array of Aunt Sallys whom no electioneering coconut-shy could miss. Of the sections of the Ministrial rank and file—apart from a few keen-sighted individuals—not one desires to sacrifice heredity to reform. Most of the older Conservatives agree with that one of them who asks why they should not, as long as they can, keep the House of Lords as a party-preserve.

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As for the younger Conservatives, they seem to share the picturesque sentiments of Young England as once chanted by Lord John Manners, "Leave us still our old nobility." Or, rather, in the latter-day version, leave us our legislative peers, old and new, inseparably associated like "Hymns Ancient and Modern." In his accomplished maiden speech—we congratulate him on its immediate promise of high Parliamentry success—Colonel John Buchan falls into this happy strain. He agrees with Princess Bibesco, in her letter at the same moment to "The Times," that even the "backwoods" peer is not a bad chap; and, considering his strong sporting temptations in an age like ours, deserves every credit for his intermittent interest in the fortunes of his country.

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Thus, for the present, the absurdity of the defunct proposals has reduced to farce a very serious matter. We have Conservatives maintaining what is almost in effect a Single Chamber system for the sake of a delusive pagentry as remote from real political power as the "living chess" in which the Moguls delighted when played by their bright ladies on the terraces. The House of Lords will be unable to use with safety on urgent occasion their norminal right to secure two years' delay.

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There is no constitutional safeguard whatever except the vague hope—what a confession for Conservatives—that some day, somehow, Liberals will join them in resisting Socialism.

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The significant thing is that the inert attitude is typical. As soon as the House of Lords question proves difficult you "leave it alone." Agriculture? You cannot give Protection, and so you cannot think of any other large policy of reorganisation. You say "no heroic measures"; and farmers reply that they are tired of voting for Mr. Toots, and will abstain from the polls next time. Economy and reduced taxation? "Ask me another." You throw up your hands. Industrial peace? You brought in the Trade Unions Bill that pleased every small employer; if workmen perversely refused to like it, what more could you do? Coal? With that matter, Sir Herbert Samuel, the Chairman of the famous Commission, deals in a first article elsewhere, and will follow it by another. One thing is certain. After the subsidy at vast expense, the inquiry and the rejected Report, the General problem for this country is no nearer solution than when this Government with its swollen tepid majority took office nearly three years ago.

ENFORCING EFFICIENCY

APPOLLO MILLS AGENTS' REPLY TO STRIKERS

The strike of the 400 weavers of the Apollo Mill continued on Thursday. The Superintendent of the mill put up a notice on Wednesday afternoon to the effect that the agents were unable to continue

SANDHURST COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association and the Indian National Party, a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Friday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) to accord general support to the recommendations of the Indian Sandhurst Committee and urge on the Government of India to give immediate effect to those recommendations. Among the speakers will be Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai, M. R. Jayakar, Manu Subedar, Faiz B. Tyabji and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas has kindly consented to preside. The public are cordially invited to attend.

the old system of work as requested by the strikers and that the recommendations of the Tariff Board regarding the increasing the efficiency must be carried out. The notice further stated that the wages of the strikers for July would be paid on Thursday afternoon.

(Continued from column 6.)

meal. Things rejected by the experience of financiers and statesmen in the west were thrust upon India as the latest and most up-to-date currency system because India was not independent and a self-governing country.

The meeting terminated with a votes of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mr. C. S. Deole and seconded by Mr. S. R. Bomanji.

"RESERVE BANK A FRAUD"

MR. MADON'S INDICTMENT.

MR. JAMNADAS WANTS FREEDOM FROM WHITEHALL

Under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Political and Social Science, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.L.A., delivered a public lecture on the "Reserve Bank Bill" on Thursday evening at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Mr. B. F. Madon presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas at the outset denounced the action of the Government in not allowing the press to report the proceedings of the Joint Committee on the Reserve Bank treating the same as confidential as he said the public only got scrappy information which the press with commendable efforts happened to get for them. He then put several questions before the audience which he himself answered seriation, viz.: (1) Whether a Reserve Bank was necessary, (2) If so, whether it was not possible to turn the Imperial Bank into the Reserve Bank, (3) Whether the Reserve Bank shall be a State owned bank or private shareholders' bank, (4) Who should control the Reserve Bank and (5) On what principles the bank shall transact business. Replying to these questions, Mr. Jamnadas did not think that multiplicity of banks was necessary. If the shareholders of the Imperial Bank were pain off and the State had taken over the control, he thought it would have been better for the country but in the interests of the vested interests, that suggestion was not found practicable by the powers that be. The joint committee of both the houses of legislature therefore decided to have a separate Reserve Bank. In regard to the question as to who should control the Reserve Bank, Mr. Jamnadas said so far the finances of the country were controlled and managed by the interest of London money markets as guided by Whitehall. He therefore insisted that the new bank should be free from that control. The pivot of the whole structure was that this controlling body shall be free from the influence of Whitehall. He however, regretted, that 20 per cent. of this representation was by consent from the Government. It was absurd that there should be aliens on a central bank of this country. In the Bank of England there was not one foreigner on the board. Then he said the two Indians who would be nominated by the Government of India on the Reserve Bank would outdo even Europeans in their loyalty. He was, however, glad to say that in spite of this drawback they had secured a substantila Indian majority. Mr. Jamnadas then spoke on the two factors to govern the Reserve Bank, viz.: Proportionate Reserve system and fixed fiduciary system and spoke on their merits and said the joint committee had decided in favour of proportionate reserve system. His suggestion was to deposit the Indian security in a gold standard as at present in England and he expressed his surprise that Sir Basil Blackett who had promised not to sell the reserve silver until some crisis came in the future had sold off silver for a very large amount as they had read in that morning's newspapers.

RESERVE BANK—A FRAUD.

The chairman then said that the whole thing of the Reserve Bank was a fraud. Sir Basil Blackett and the Government of India were giving a thing to India which they would not have for themselves. What was considered poison for England, Mr. Madon said, was thrust upon India as

(Continued in column 5.)

AMERICA DECIDING FACTOR

JAPANESE COM PROMISE PROPOSALS

GREAT BRITAIN'S "WAIT AND SEE" POLICY.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The latest Japanese proposal at Geneva is believed to be the reason for the urgent meeting of th e Cabinet for which the members were summoned by telephone. Sir Austen Chamberlain presided.

The principal topic of discussion at the Cabinet meeting to-day was the Japanese compromise proposal at Geneva which the British and American delegates have referred to their respective Governments. The Cabinet deliberations on it were prolonged and eventually a long telegram of instruction was sent to the British delegates at Geneva, in connection with tomorrow's plenary session.

It is believed that the Japanese proposals suggest a naval holiday as temporary arrangement until the Washington Conference of 1931.

Reuter learns that the communication sent to the British delegates by the Cabinet does not indicate the definite acceptance or rejection of the Japanese plan. It is pointed out that much would depend on the [illegible] by America.—Reuter.

WANTED "STRONG MAN'S RULE"!

JINGO JOURNALS' OUT-TRUST.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

A special cable to the Free Press of India says:

Funeral of General Dyer has once again given prominance to the Amritsar tragedy in the British Press and the question is discussed as to whether Gen. Dyer could be said to be justified or not and whether the view that Gen. Dyer had been sacrificed to the popular cry is just.

The Imperialist Press justifies the ac-

ADDITIONAL COST ON TAXPAYERS.

SPECIAL POLICE FOR NADIA DISTRICT

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

The Government of Bengal has, by a proclamation, anctioned an additional police force to be quartered at the cost of the inhabitants in the area covering thirteen villages in the Nadia District, including Palasipura and Sahebnagore, scene of recent riots, as the villages have been found to be in disturbed and dangerous state.

This proclamation shall remain in force for six months subject to any orders that may be passed exempting any person or class or section of the inhabitants.—Free Press.

on of Gen. Dyer, criticises the Indian nationalist movement and advocates a strong man's rule.

The Labour Press is silent, while the Communist papers denounce Dyer's action, condemn the British policy in India and challenge Britain's right to rule India.

CONFERENCE ON COMMUNICATION AND TRANSIT

R C. P. RAMSWAMY TO REPRESENT INDIA

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer will represent the Government of India as the sole delegate to the Third General Conference on Communication and Transit, at Geneva on August 23 and Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, Indian Trade Commissioner in London has been appointed his adviser.—A.

MR. MITRA REACHES CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, M.L.A., who was arrested with Mr. Subash Chandra Bose and others, under Regulation 3 of October 25, 1924 and detained so long in Mandalay Jail, reached Calcutta this morning by the s.s. "Ellenga".

Contrary to expectation the steamer reached Outram Ghat earlier than the scheduled time.—Free Press.

RELEASED DETENU VISITS MRS. DAS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, who has been unconditionally released after three years' detention in Mandalay Jail, will stay in Calcutta for five or six days.

Soon after his arrival in Calcutta this morning, Mr. Mitra paid a visit to Mrs. C. R. Das.—Free Press.

6 PER CENT. DIVIDEND ON 1ST. PREF. SHARES.

TATA STEEL COMPANY'S REPORT.

ALL ROUND INCREASE IN PRODUCTION.

In the report of the directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company for 1926-27, the directors state as follows:—The Company's nett profits for the year ending 31st March 1927 amount to Rs. 1,48,34,315-11-2, which with the sum brought forward from last year's accounts, namely, Rs. 3,66,045-12-0 makes a total of Rs. 1,52,00,361-7-2.

A sum of Rs. 78,00,000-0-0 has been appropriated fom this profit for depreciation on the Company's properties and a sum of Rs. 6,00,000-0-0 has been appropriated from the profit for debenture sinking fund. These will absorb Rs. 84,00,000-0-0.

This leaves a balance of Rs. 68,00,361-7-2. Out of this sum the directors recommend the following dividends and payment for the year ending 31st March 1927:—(a) A dividend on first preference shares at the rate of Rs. 9 per share, that is at 6 per cent. per annum, Rs. 4,50,000-0-0. (b) A dividend on second preference shares at the rate of Rs. 7-8-0 per share, that is at 7 1/2 per cent. per annum on the paid up capital Rs. 51,98,797-8-0. (c). A payment on second preference shares under the scheme sanctioned by the High Court at the rate of annas eight per share, Rs. 3,46,586-8-0.(Out of the dividends on first and second preference shares and payment on second preference shares income-tax will be deducted). (d). A dividend on ordinary shares at the rate of Re. 1 per share on the paid up capital, Rs. 3,49,276-0-0; total Rs. 63,44,660-0-0.

After making all these payments there will remain a balance of Rs. 4,55,701-7-2, which amount the directors recommend should be carried forward.

The scheme dealing with the arrears of dividend on the second preferrence shares referred to in the annual report of last year was passed by the shareholders and has been finally approved by the Court.

The production for the year 1926-27 as compared with last year was:—

	1925-26.	1926-27.
	Tons.	Tons.
Pig Iron	573,000	612,000
Steel Ingots . .	470,000	530,000
Finished Steel .	320,000	374,000

During the year there has been a slight rise in freights and continental prices have lately shewn a tendency to rise from the low levels reached in the summer of 1926. The price of coal has again fallen and the working costs of the Company have been considerably reduced during the year.

The statutory report of the Tariff Board into the question of protection was submitted to Government in November 1926 and the bill for the further protection of the industry for a period of seven years was laid before the Assembly by Government in January 1927. The bill became law on the 1st of April 1927 and is now in effect. The protection granted for the past three years has been considerably reduced, all bounties having been withdrawn, but the continuance of the protective tariff for a period of seven years has been secured for the industry and according to the estimate of the Tariff Board this will ensure the final and successful establishment of the industry and a reasonable return on the money invested in it. The report of the Tariff Board has been published and is available to any shareholder. It contains full and detailed information regarding the present working of the Company, the extensions now being made to the existing plant and the results expected from them.

FAMINE AFTER FLOODS.

(Continued from page 7.)

Sindh. Large areas have been flooded, causing severe distress. Tandomohamadakhan, Melti, and Badin in the district of Hyderabad, and Mirpurkhas Khan, Samarao, Jamesbad, Jhudo, and other small towns in Thar Parkar district have been seriously affected. Several houses have fallen in Badin which is deeply under water. People have left their homes and have constructed huts on higher ground near Mir Canal. Reports received from the surrounding villages show that the condition of people there is very pitiable.

Owing to interruption of telegraphic and Railway communications, no reports are received from Samare and surrounding areas which are deeply in distress.

I Matari, it is reported that two women got buried under a house which collapsed. Fortunately they were rescued, but not without injury. Relief measures have been undertaken in the areas by people, to a small extent.—Free Press.

SIX VILLAGES AFFECTED IN BROACH.

REVENUE MEMBER'S STATEMENT

(From Our Special Representative.)

POONA, August 4.

The Revenue Member made a statement to the House regarding the flood situation in Gujerat. The Collector of Broach wires from Jambusar as follows:—About six villages affected by Dhadhar flood in this Taluka. Information from almost all other villages are received. The total loss of life by flood and house collapse is ten. About 4,000 houses partially or wholly have fallen in nearly all villages. Necessary relief is being given.

The Revenue Member then read out another telegram which he had received from the Collector of Hyderabad, Sind as under: "Heavy rain in Hyderabad. No loss of life. One house is damaged. The extent of loss will be reported later on."

The Minister for Excise informed the House of the progress of the relief measures in Gujerat. The prices were rising, but efforts were being made to keep them down.

ACTIVE IN AFFECTED AREAS

MARWARI FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, August 4.

Since Monday last, the Marwari Flood Relief Committee, Bombay has been working in all the affected areas of Gujarat. One batch of volunteers has gone to Ahmedabad via Khandwa and Ajmer with all necessary requirements. Another batch has taken in hand the work at Amod and Jambusar and the area between Miyagam and Baroda. Clothes and money for grains and hut building have been sent to Amod Marwari Flood Relief Committee. The volunteers are working in co-operation with Dr. Chandulal. The real work began between Miyagam and Baroda, Itola and Makarpura being centres for work. Arrangements are being made also for seeds and agricultural implements. They will proceed gradually towards Baroda and Nadiad to meet the batch for Ahmedabad. The Jain volunteers and Seva Mandal of Palej and Mr. Gunavantrav Bhatt, the scout organiser for Gujarat are working in co-operation with Marwari Flood Relief Committee. Railway authorities all along are very kind and helping.

ONGRESS WORKERS BUSY.

ORGANISING RELIEF IN AFFECTED AREAS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 4.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee is organising relief operations in the affected areas of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Dr. Chandulal Desai of the District Congress, Committee of Broach, has been sent help in money and clothes. Darbar Gopaldas and Nadiad. Laxmidas Pursottam of the Gujarat Khasti Mandal is helping them. Bhai Narhari of Bardoli Ashram is working in Matar Taluka where the distress is very acute. Dayabhai Patel of. Dholka Congress Committee is organising proper relief measures in the Taluka and villages which have suffered most during the recent floods. A Committee is organised in Viramgam and the members arrive here to-morrow for discussing the plan of operations in Viramgam Taluka. Mr. Maganlal Gandhi of Satyagrahashram has to-day left for Wadhwan to work there in co-operation with the Wadhwan Seva Samaj. Mr. Manilal Kothari is going to Kathiawar to-morrow with volunteers.

Reports from Limbdi and Dharangadra show terrible distress. Mr. Vallabhai Patel, President G.P.C.C. has by this time, got into touch with the affected areas both in Gujarat and Kathiawar. "Saurashtra" wires that Mr. Amritlal Seth has gone to Dhandhuka.

DEVASTATION IN EAST COAST

JUSTICE SEN ON THE FLOODS

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

An idea of the devastation caused by the floods on the East Coast was given by the Hon. Mr. Justice P. K. Sen of the Patna High Court who arrived in Madras to-day, in the course of an interview.

On Friday he started from Cuttack by the Puri Express for Howrah. After passing Jeypur Road, he found that the line was under water at many places. Baitrani station, which was reached at midnight, was under water except for the platform. Cattle and villagers had taken shelter there. In the course of the night, the line from Baitrani Road towards Cuttack had been breached at several places and his train could not make its way back to Cuttack, nor was it able to proceed thead owing to the line being flooded on both sides. Proceeding by trolley to the next station, he got into an engine bound for Cuttack and travelled down to Madras by the duplicate mail.

It is difficult, said Mr. Justice Sen, to estimate the loss of life and property caused by the floods. One redeeming feature about the Baitrani floods, he added, was that "they subside as quickly as they rise."

Mr. Justice Sen leaves to-night for Bombay enroute to Patna.—A.P.

VIRAMGAM WADHWAN LINE RESTORED

The B.B. and C.I. have issued the following bulletin:—

Rail communication between Viramgam and Wadhwan has been restored.

It is hoped to restore single-line communication between Miyagam and Baroday by Saturday morning, weather permitting.

This will admit of a restricted service of through trainst between Bombay and Baroda—Bombay and Nadiad—as well as both the Punjab Mail and Delhi Expresses.

SERVANTS OF INDIA AND FLOODS.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Mr. C. S. Deole, Member in charge, Gujarat and Kathiawar Flood Relief operations of the Servants of India Society, has sent the following for publication.

The public are by now aware that the Servants of India Society has organised a Fund for the collection of help from the generous public on behalf of the sufferers by floods in the various districts of Gujarat, Kathiawar and the neighbouring Indian States. We have been receiving small contributions from various sources and also old and new clothes from kind friends. We have also been receiving letters and personal calls from friends offering their personal and voluntary services in the distribution of relief in the flood-stricken areas. A message from Calicut (Malabar) states that as a result of instructions issued from this office, a fund has been started there by the member in charge of the Servants of India Society at Calicut

We have already despatched to the flooded area two batches of volunteers, one on Tuesday last via Khandwa and Rutlam, and another on Wednesday via Broach with instructions to proceed on foot beyond Myagaon where the train service stops. We are awaiting telegraphic reports from them to despatch further batches of volunteers and money and clothes. We have also received the following telegram:—

"Wadhwan Camp. To Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. Situation serious distress villages heart rending. Relief operations started. Funds needed. Prepared undertaking further relief. Mr. Thetralia knows this is situation.

Secretary Sevasamaj."

We trust, therefore, that all friends of the poor who feel keen on helping these thousands of suffering men, women and children, will kindly send us their mite as early as possible to enable us to despatch the necessary men, money and material to the flooded areas and get them distributed to the sufferers through our volunteers and workers who have got sufficient experience of such work on previous occasions.

To facilitate small collection, we have got printed, ticket books of the value of Re. 1 to Rs. 25 for each ticket.

All contributions either in the shape of money or in kind may be sent to Mr. G. K. Devadhar, President, Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay, where a regular office has been opened for receiving such help at any time of the day or even night.

DHOLKA'S PLIGHT.

APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Secretaries of the Dholka Union Club writes under Thursday's date:

"Wire received yesterday Dholka almost ruined. The condition of villages is pitiable. There is the real need for housing, and volunteers woud not get news from Bhal all communications are locked. Some villages are washed away. Nearly 20 dead bodies are traced. Crops are completely dectroyed. Collect funds earmarked for Dholka Taluka."

We appeal to the public of Bombay to help the poor people of Dholka and its villages. The Dholka Union Club has taken up the relief work and earnestly requests the public to subscribe their mite to relieve the distress of the flood-stricken people.

FLOOD RELIEF CENTRE.

OPENED AT CONGRESS HOUSE

Under the auspices of the Central Relief Committee a centre has been opened at the "Congress House" 414, Girgaum Back Road, to receive, foodstuffs, bales of lcothes money etc. for the relief of the sucerers in Gujarat, Kathiawar and other flood affected areas.

The Office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be open between the hours of 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. (S. T.) Receipts will be granted to the Donors.

SHARE-BAZAAR CLERKS ASSOCIATION.

CONTRIBUTION TO RELIEF FUND,

A meeting of the members of the above Association was called on Thursday evening and a contribution of Rs. 1,001 to the Gujerat and Kathiawar Relief Funds was voted unanimously.

A Committee of 9 members was appointed after it was unanimously resolved to carry on the Association to draft a new constitution of this Association.

Some Rs. 75 to Rs. 80 were collected from the members present at the meeting which will be sent to the proper place together with the donation mentioned above. Members who were not present at the meeting are requested to send in their mite for the poor of Kathiawar and Gujerat to the President of the Association, Mr. Odhavji.

FOR RELIEF OF FLOOD-STRICKEN.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION TO BE HELD

The staff and students of the Royal Institute of Science are organising a Scientific Exhibition with a view to raising funds for the relief of the distressed in Gujarat.

A Scientific Exhibition held at the Institute last year aroused considerable public interest and brought in a sum of Rs. 3,000 for the Sir Leslie Wilson Hospital Fund. Judging by this experience, the proposed Exhibition is expected to realise a substantial sum in aid of the sufferers in Gujarat. An attractve programme is being arranged, details of which will be announced shortly.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE GUJARAT RELIEF FUND.

A meeting of the staff and students of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, was held in the College Hall to consider the best way to help in the relief measures adopted for the devasted areas in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Principal Tannan spoke about the situation that had arisen there and appealed to the staff and students to contribute their mite even at the sacrifice of some comfort and come forward to the relief of the homeless and starving victims of the disastrous floods in the Garden of India. He further asked students to offer their services as volunteers to go out to the stricken areas, and hoped the University would view leniently their absence from the College for the period they would be away on this mission of love and service.

A strong Committee was appointed to collect subscriptions, with the Principal as Chairman and Professors Antia, Joshi, and Kaji and the office bearers of the various College Associations as members. The following contributions were announced on the spot:—Pricipal Tannan Rs. 51; Prof. S. S. Engineer, Rs. 151; and Professors Antia, Joshi, Kaji, Shah, and Vaidyanathan Rs. 25 each, making a total of Rs. 327.

MEETING OF SOUTH INDIANS

Under the joint auspices of the various South Indian Organisations in the City, a public meeting will be held at Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, to-morrow (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to express sympathy with the sufferers of the recent floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar and to appeal for funds for relief. Among those who have agreed to ake part in the meeting are Messrs. K. S. Ramaswamy Ayyar, Pothan Joseph, K. S. Ramachandra Ayyar and others.

PATIDAR STREE MANDAL.

A meeting of ladies will be held under the auspices of the Patidar Stree Mandal to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 p.m. to concert measures for relieving the distress in connection with the floods in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

KATHIAWARIS' MEETING

Under the joint auspices of Kathiawar Praja Mandal and Jamnagar Praja Mandal a public meeting of Kathiawari people residing in Bombay will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Moolji Jetha Cloth Market Hall to express sympathy with the people of Gujarat and Kathiawar in their distress and to pass resolution in connection with the Customs barrier in Kathiawar, and to transact such other business as is put before the meeting with the permission of the Chairman. Sjt. Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta will preside.

COLLECTION OF CLOTHES AND GRAIN.

VISITS ROUND THE CITY.

Messrs. Dalpatram P. Pathak & Co. and their friends will go round the city at 7 a.m. usually from to-day (Friday) to collect clothes, grain and other household requisites, for flod-stricken people of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Volunteers are earnestly requested to join.

HOUSES LEVELLED TO THE GROUND

The President Dakor Municipality writes to the Associated Press:

Dakor has suffered much damage from the floods. The railway station with the railway lines has been washed away. The rainfall from Sunday morning to Thursday last week amounted to 65 inches. The Sheri bridge near the station is seriously damaged. Streams of water are flowing across the station road and large trees are lying uprooted across the road. About a thousand houses have been levelled to the ground.

The Gomati tank overflowed on all sides and the Sheri has been flooded. Water entered the temple compound to a height of 3 feet. The roads are almost washed away, and the cost of labour has risen. The town is in urgent need of relief. Only one death has been reported. On the station road, the high school building, the Laxmi Bhavan, the Ambikabhuvan and one or two other buildings are safe and they gave shelter to people rendered homeless. In the town proper thousands of people are homeless and houses are still falling. The situation is very serious, and relief is immediately required.—A. P.

PLEA FOR GENEROUS HELP

The Secretary, Jambusar Taluka Congress Committee writes:—

Jambusar in Broach district was completely isolated for nearly a week on account of heavy rains. About 28 inches fell within four days and in addition, water flowed here from the river Dhadhas which was in flood. Moreover the Ajwa Tank overflowed and the water found its way here doing much damage. All round Jambusar water was seven to eight feet deep and several villages were submerged. It was pitiable to see thousands of people wandering homeless and the houses collapsing one after another. It is estimated that about 8,000 houses collapsed, and that about three thousand cattle have been destroyed in the Taluka. Railway post and telegraph communications stopped on the 25th and were re-established only on the 1st. Water has now subsided. The Legislative Council members Mr. Haribhai Amni and Mr. Vaman Mukadam visited this place personally along with the Congress Committee workers in company with the Marwari volunteers who came from Bombay. A large amount is required to help the distressed. —both farmers and middle class people. Crops have been almost entirely ruined. The Secretary appeals for generous help. —A. P.

RETURNED HOME AT LAST

CALCUTTA, Aug. 4.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra M.L.A., who was detained in Mandalay jail arrived at Calcutta at 8-30 this morning. Mr. Mitra was served with an order of unconditional release in Rangoon on boarding s.s. "Ellenga". He wirelessed to Calcutta that he would be arriving here this afternoon but to the general surprise he arrived early this morning and very few people were at the Ghat to receive him. He is now staying with Mr. Nirmal Chander Chunder.—A. P.

DANA BUNDER'S GENEROUS RESPONSE

We have already reported that Dana Bunder Relief Committee has got promises for Rs. 71,031 and yesterday, the Committee has been able to get promises for Rs. 15,261 making the total so far to Rs. 86,292.

The Grain Merchants' Association whose promise for Rs. 7,500 we have already announced, has been generous enough to sanction another 7,500, thus raising its total contribution to Rs. 15,000. Messrs. Ghelabhai Hansraj and Peraj Khatau have also been appointed on the Relief Committee. And two members of the said Committee with a party of volunteers and necessary materials for relief are to start from Bombay to-morrow for the afflicted areas. Rs. 71,031 already declared upto 4-8-27.

	Rs.
Sheth Hemendrai Fulchand (who had already promised Rs. 500, thus their total promise is for Rs. 2,001).	1,501

(Continued on next Page.)

FAMINE AFTER FLOODS.

(Continued from previous page.)

Sheth Hermukhrai Bhagchand	1,001
Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathoo	501
Sailor	1,001
Sheth Bhagwandas Mulji & Co.	751
Sheth Manshi Lakhamshi & Co.	751
Sheth Jesvantrao & Sons	501
Sheth Motibhai Panchan	501
Sheth Valabhji Govindji & Co.	501
Sheth Anandji Pragji & Co.	501
Sheth Nathubhai Kuverji	501
Sheth Pradhan Ukeda	251
Grain Merchants' Assc.	7,500
(their total help being Rs. 15,001).	
Total	86,292.

Instead of Rs. 3,001 having been contributed by Mudi Bazar by 256 bags of Bajri, it ought to be 286 bags of Bajri by Gamthi Rice Merchants' Association.

CENTRAL FLOOD RELIEF FUND

	Rs.
Cash subscriptions already announced	2,06,106
Seth Nihalchand Lalluchand	5,001
Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co., Ltd.,	2,000
Mr. Madhavdas Gokuldas L. Pasta	1,501
Messrs. Mulchand Vassonji and Co.	1,001
Mr. Meghji Thoban	1,000
Mr. Byramji Dossabhoy Mama	1,000
A Sympathiser (in three instalments Rs. 500/- paid in cash)	1,000
Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co.	501
Mr. Keshavlal Lallubhai	501
Mr. Vallabhji Kursondas and Messrs. Jethabhai and Co. (Town Duty Dalals)	501
The Catholic Printers Association Ltd.	500
The Hon'ble Sir Amberson Marten Kt., Chief Justice,	500
Messrs. Marshall Sons (India) Ltd. and their staff (Rs. 100 plus Rs. 230)	330
Mr. Hiralal Dalabhai Nanavaty In sacred memory of beloved son Mr. D. E. Warden	250
Mr. Sithaldas Thirathdas	151
"H. S. A."	101
Mr. Jehangir A. Lalkaka	101
Mr. M. K. Azad, Bar.-at-Law	100
Mr. F. E. Lupton	100
Mrs. Nancy Clayton	50
In memory of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy 4th Baronet and the late Dowager Lady Goolbai Jamsetjee Jeejeeboy	50
Mr. Rangildas M. Kapadia	25
Mr. Motilal Gangadas	11
Total	*2,22,481

(*This excludes subscriptions in kind already announced).

THE GUJARAT FLOODS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—With reference to the letter of "one who was present" in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of to-day regarding Gujerat floods. I am sorry for the criticism of this correspondent. I particularly mentioned the reason of the absence of Sir Leslie Hudson, Mr. Annesley and Mr. Ridland at the meeting. Previous engagements out of which these citizens could not get out were the only reason of their absence and I made a point of mentioning this to the meeting to avoid any misunderstanding. I have on my file a letter from Sir Leslie Hudson, saying that he has wired to his Head Office for instructions regarding contributions. As Sir Leslie Hudson happens to be the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, I meant to approach the British commercial firms after Sir Leslie Hudson had made a start. I, however, happened by an accident to call on one other leading British firm, and there also the question was of the members of the firm, who as I saw at the time of my call waiting to consult another member of the firm, who happened to be away. I, therefore, am confident that the British commercial firms in Bombay and other European elements in Bombay will subscribe liberally to the Fund. I saw that Mr. J. E. Needham, President of the European Association was present at the meeting, and I have since the meeting received contributions from one or two European firms which will be notified in the next list, which I expect to publish in a day or two.—Yours, etc.

PURSHOTTAMDAS THAKURDAS

Bombay, 4th August

MR. PRADHAN TO VISIT AFFECTED AREAS

WHAT HIS DEPARTMENT PROPOSES TO DO.

POONA, August 4.

As the resut of enquiries by several members of the Council as to what aid the departments under him were going to render to the flood-stricken area, the Hon. Mr. Pradhan, Minister for Agriculture, stated that the Deputy Director of Agriculture had been already instructed to find out the approximate needs as regards seeds, cattle, etc. Dr. Mann or Dr. Burns would proceed to Ahmedabad on Monday. It was not possible to resow cotton as it would take about a fortnight for the land to dry, and then there would be no time for cotton to be resown. Rice was out of the question as seedlings were required and they could not be had. Bajari and Jowari could be grown, as it was partly kharif and partly rabi crop. Orders had been issued to collect the necessary seed and to distribute it but at present it was not known how much would be required. Wheat seed would not be required for a couple of months. Arrangements would be made to get wheat seed from Nandurbar. Cattle could be purchased and sent there. There were no big forests near about and whole stock of timber was, in the hands of contractors and generally it was big timber but inquiries were being made if some small timber could be procured from near the jungles. The Co-operative Department was asked to render every help. The staff would be increased in agricultural and co-operative departments if need be. He said that he had received a letter from Mr. G. K. Deodhar who was shortly to see him to discuss what Co-operative Department could do. He (the Minister) also proposed to go himself and visit the flooded area to see how relief was being administered.—A. P.

TRAFFIC IN AHMEDABAD

VIRAMGAM SECTION

The District Traffic Superintendent, Ahmedabad wires under date August 4th:—

From to-night the 7-down leaving Ahmedabad at 17 hours for Viramgam, will tranship at mile 333|6 on the Ahmedabad-Viramgam section from to-morrow, the 8-up leaving Viramgam at 9-27 will take passengers through to Ahmedabad transhipping at mile 333|6. Through communication is expected to be restored in 3 or 4 days. The situation on the Viramgam Kharagoda branch remains unchanged and service will not be resumed for another 5 days.—A. P.

PLENARY CONFERENCE TO BE POSTPONED?

DELEGATES AWAITING VIEWS OF GOVTS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Geneva.—It is possible that the plenary meeting of the Conference will be again postponed for a couple of days, as Mr. Gibson and Mr. Bridgeman have not yet heard the views of their respective Governments on the Japanese compromise proposal which is still kept strictly confidential.—Reuter.

TO MEET FLOOD SITUATION

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY

The acting General Traffic Manager announces that whether permitting, a single line will be available for trains between Milagam and Baroda by Midday Saturday. The following will be the Scheduled Train Service commencing from Saturday morning and until further notice:—

DOWN TRAINS.

Train No. and Description.	From	Departure.	To.	Arrival.	
3 Down Express	Colaba	7-25	Baroda	17.30	Aproximate.
9 Down Passenger	Colaba	7.40	Broach	19-12	
11 Down Passenger	Colaba	13.20	Miyagam	1.39	
15 Down Bombay Peshawar Mail	Colaba	16-30	Peshawar	19-35	
5 Down Kathiawar Mail	Colaba	21. 5	Nadiad	7.30	Approximate.
19 Down Delhi Express	Colaba	21.25	Delhi	6.30	
7 Down Passenger	Colaba	21.35	Baroda	11.30	Approximate.
13 Down Passenger	Bulsar	8.10	Miyagam	14. 4	

UP TRAINS.

Train No. and Description	From	Departure.	To.	Arrival.
4 Up Express	Baroda	10-17	Church Gate	19-35
8 Up Passenger	Baroda	15-47	Colaba	5-50
20 Up Delhi Express	Delhi	21.35	Colaba	6.20
10 Up Kathiawar Mail	Nadiad	22.58	Colaba	8-35
16 Up Bombay Peshawar Mail	Peshawar	9.20	Colaba	11-15
12 Up Passenger	Miyagam	2.12	Colaba	14.50
14 Up Passenger	Miyagam	15-28	Bulsar	20-52
6 Up Passenger	Miyagam	8.48	Colaba	21.40

Notes:—Up trains are expected to reach Bombay about 1 hour late.

The first up train to reach Bombay from Baroda will be 4 Up Express due in at 19-35 Saturday evening.

MAHARASHTRA'S MIND.

C. P. MINISTERS' RESPONSIBILITY

"Maharashtra" of Nagpur, a Responsivist organ, reviews the work of the two Responsivist Ministers of Nagpur, requesting them to define the lines of their future policy. The journal points out that during their tenure of office, they must be in a position to show their party and constituents in the province, that they have carried out the policy of serving the best interests of the people, to the greatest possible extent in their power and resisting the Reserved half of the Government in the name of the majority which have confided in them, by putting them in power. The journal complains that both Messrs. Rao and Deshmukh have so far failed to prove that they differ to a perceptible degree from their Moderate predecessors or Government officials, although it admits that the time is not yet reasonably over and hopes that they will justify the confidence placed in them by their electorates.

DYERISM NOT DEAD.

"Nawa Kal" writes a leader, in which it points out that though General Dyer is gone to his final rest, Dyerism still reigns supreme, as evidenced by Sir Michael O'Dwyer's attempts to exonerate General Dyer from ali the blame and censure that stuck to his name. The journal points out that Sir Michael ought to have been punished along with Dyer, as he was equally responsible for the Jallianwalla massacre. The journal exposes his subtle propaganda in giving out that Dyer died of the shock of official censure and says this is an attempt to make a martyr out of Dyer who honestly held that he crushed a rebellion and it was his duty to do so. The paper opines that Sir Michael will hardly succeed in his nefarious business of hood-winking the civilised world.

BRITAIN'S OWN INTEREST AT STAKE.

"Shraddhanand" devotes a full-page leading article to the discussion on separation of Sind, strongly remonstrating that it must not be separated from Bombay, in the interests of its Hindu minority. It has requisitioned a wonderful argument to press this claim on the British Government. The journal says that in the event of another world-war Afghanistan, with the help of Russia and other Muslim nations is bound to invade India and a Muslimised Sind would present itself as a great danger to British Raj, if a powerful Hindu section will not be there to stand by the Britisher, in his predicament!

SAVARKAR'S SOMERSAULT.

"Kranti" gives an effective reply to the hollow and pointless rhodemontade of "Shraddhananda" and significantly inquires as to when the Savarkar Brothers became such sturdy champions of British Imperialism? The journal regrets this somersault and appeals to them not to get maddened by the pan-Hindu idea.

LAND MORTGAGE BANKS.

"Lokmata" of Yeotmal refers to the appointment of a Committee by the C. P. Government to consider the advisibility of starting land mortgage banks with a view to help the debt-ridden agriculturists of Berar, by lending them long-term loans on the security of their land. The journal draws attention to the fact that Co-operative Banks have done splendid work in the same direction and it would be better for such people on the Committee as R. S. Brahma, R. B. Damle, R. B. Mahajani, Mr. Kashiprasad Paude and others who have enough experience of co-operative work to recommend to Governmen to drop the scheme of land mortgage Banks and encourage the Co-operative Banks and encourage the Co-operative Banks to carry on their work with greater vigour and efficiency.

RETURN TO CONSTITUTIONALISM.

"Vividha-Vritta" examinse in a leader the present political situation and takes a retrospect of the last five years. In its opinion the chief draw back of the non-co-operation movment was that Gandhiji mixed up religious, social and political questions together and ultimately achieved nothing concrete, except wide awakening among the people. The paper says that there is use in crying over spilt milk now and it is the duty of all leaders including Gandhiji to hold a round-table conference, unite and carry on the struggle for freedom, relying on constitutional and lawful means alone.

INDIAN STATES SUBJECTS' DEMANDS.

"Nizam-Vijaya" of Hyderabad suggests a conference of the subjects of all Indian States to frame their demands in view of the coming of the Royal Commission on Reforms and recommends that as Responsible Government has been decided as the goal of British policy in British India, States' subjects should also get it decided that responsible and representative Government is the goal of Indian India.

EARN Rs.10 PER DAY

"CHRONICLE'S" Grand Prize Scheme

Give the Correct Answer and Win the Prize.

"The Chronicle" offers a cash prize of Rs. 10 every day for a correct answer to a question of general interest, subject to the conditions announced in the advertisements columns.

To-day's question is:—

What will be the closing price of Tata Iron and Steel Deferred Share on Saturday, 13th instant?

The answer to this question must reach this office on or before the 11th instant.

All answers must be addressed to the Editor, "Bombay Chronicle" and superscribed "Prize Competition."

LICENSE FOR PANWALAS

CORPORATIONS AGENDA FOR AUGUST

A number of interesting items are on the August agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation relating to public interest. Dr. A. G. Viegas does not want the members of the Standing Committee to be paid fees for their attendance. He will therefore move:

"That the Corporation are strongly of opinion that the fees paid to the members of the Standing Committee of the Corporation for their attendance at the meetings thereof should be done away with and that there shall ordinarily be one meeting of the Committee a month.

ADULTERATED MILK.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai, will move:—That with a view to stop importation of adulterated milk from Kaira District into Bombay, the President be requested to approach Government to take necessary steps at an early date for the extension of the operation of the prevention of Adulteration of Foods Act No. V of 1925 in respect of all milk products from that District."

Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, has sent a long list of questionaire.

"That the Commissioner be requested to submit within a month a report giving the following information:—

(1) The names of contractors tendering for any Municipal requirements, exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value. (2) The names of the partners (disclosed and undisclosed) of the Firms of contractors so tendering.) (3) The addresses of the Firms. (4) The articles in which these Firms actually trade in. (5) The article they supply, though not trading in the same by themselves, and (6) The rate for the last two years at which they supply the articles coming under the foregoing two going two classes."

AN UNWHOLESOME PRACTICE.

D. J. N. Choksy, will move:—

"That the Corporation are of opinion that employees of the Schools Committee shall not visit the houses or offices of the members of the Schools Committee nor of the Members of the Corporation for canvassing or submitting their grievances, but as a special concession the women employees may be allowed to represent their difficulties through lady members of the Committee.

Dr. J. N. Choksy, will also move.—

"That the Commissioner be requested to place before the Corpration through the Law, Procedure and Elections Committee an amendment of the Municipal Act preferably Section 327 thereof so as to provide that every person owning a property shall put up on the ground floor of the structure a board showing his name and address as well as the name and address of the Rent Collector if any.".

LICENSE FOR PANPATTIS.

Mr. R. S. Nekaljay, will move:—

"That the Public Health Committee, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, be requested to report whether it is feasible to issue Municipal licenses to 'Panpatti and Betelnut Shop-keepers and other Pan and Betelnut sellers in the City" as is done in the case of Hair Cutting Saloons and Hamamkhana."

ROTTEN FISH.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar, will move:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to inquire and report to the Corpodation whether fish preserved in ice is being imported into Bombay from Karachi and other ports by steamers. if so, whether such fish which is generally sold in Bombay Bazaars as fresh fish is fit for human consumption from a sanitary point of view and if not, what action he intends to take to prevent such fish being sold in Municipal and other Markets or being imported in the City."

BLACKETT DETERMINED.

"SCANDALOUS ACT OF GOVT."

SILVER SALES: BOMBSHELL TO COMMERCE.

BOMBAY, Aug. 3.

The statement that the Government of India have sold silver has come as a bombshell to the commercial community. It is an act of vandalism as scandalous, as the attempt to depress Indian securities in order to bring them on par with the sterling securities, is the verdict of the leaders of the business community on the latest action of the Finance Member. It is also morally, if not technically, it is said, a breach of faith with the members of the Joint Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill who made it clear to the Government that they were against the sales of silver by the Government as it would result in a violent disturbance of the Silver Market and also depreciate the value of silver holdings in the country which, on a rough estimate, exceed Rs. 800 crores.

Soon after the publication of the report of the Currency Commission protests were lodged against the 18d. rupee on grounds, amongst others, that it would deprecate silver holdings by 12 1|2 per cent. which meant approximately less to the country of Rs. 100 crores on account of the increased ratio alone. Soon after the Silver Market was thrown into a violent depreciation owing to the spread of the rumour that the Government were out to sell their stock on the plea that the Curreney Commissioners had advised that course.

Protests and representations had been made by the Indian Chambers of Commerce strongly protesting against any such sale by the Government and asking for a declaration of policy from the Government. No declaration of the policy was forthcoming, but the Government refrained from selling silver.

When the Reserve Bank Select Committee realised that the silver holdings of the Govenment of India had increased by 25 crores and risen to Rs. 108 crores since the Currency Commissioners reported and therefore increased the limits of the holdings by Rs. 25 crores and they added their recommendation against the sale of silver by the Government, it was believed by the commercial community that it would guide the policy of the Government.

"ACT OF VANDALISM."

That within a few days of the sittings of the Select Committee on the Reserve Bank Bill, before the ink was dry on the Committee's report, the Finance Member should have sold silver and allowed it to be brought to daylight through publication in the "Home" papers is considered as a breach of faith and an act of vandalism.

In this connexion it is noteworthy that since the Reserve Bank Select Committee sat, the Government's silver holdings had increased by over rupees two crores.

WANTED ASSURANCE.

It is estimated that the action of the Finance Member if repeated, or if no assurance is forthcoming that it will not be repeated, may easily lead to a depreciation of silver by ten to twenty per cent. From Rs. 72 in the first half of 1926, silver price has dropped to Rs. 58. In the circumstances the estimated drop of ten to twenty per cent. with the Government of India as the seller in the market is not considered unlikely. Before the publication of the news that the Government of India were the sellers, the local market was aware of large unloadings, but in view of what was considered an enunciation of policy at Calcutta, the Government of France, who were known to have declared their intention to sell silver and whose holdings were limited, were thought to be sellers and that inference avoided a disturbance of the market, which the disclosure of the Government of India's identity caused.

FOLLOW U. S.

Opinion in well-informed circles is that the Government of India should follow the example of United States of America which, when it took to Gold Standard, about thirty years ago, retained its silver dollars which were much depreciated as a legal tender at full value and replaced them after twenty years when it was able to get from the Indian Government the full dollar value.

DON'T SELL, BUT KEEP IN RESERVE.

It is suggested that similarly the Government should not sell any silver in the market, but keep it in reserve and allow rupee coin to circulate freely until such time as it may be possible to replace it at par and not at a loss.

Some Beauty Secrets

By MIMOSA

My advice to smart women who demand the very best results is to leave most toilet preparations alone. When facial applications are necessary, get only the pure ingredients just as they come to the chemist himself. I will tell you in this column from time to time just what to get and just how to use it. Do not be persuaded into buying some cheap toilet preparation instead. Any chemist can supply you with genuine original concentrated ingredients, if he will, and I know personally that most firms make a speciality of selling original packages of all kinds of pure ingredients neat, both direct and by post. I can point out to you, however, many useful hints, which involve no expense at all.

"How To Shampoo."—Try pure stallax. I think you could get as small a quantity as two or three ounces. A remarkably good shampoo is made by dissolving a teaspoonful of stallax in a cup of hot water. This cleanses the scalp well, and makes the hair very soft, glossy and wavy.

"Run Down."—If you cannot sleep well, nerves just a trifle unsettled, remember the body is like a piano and needs to be kept tuned up to concert pitch. The ideal body tuner is Iron-Ox Tiny Tonic Tablets. They strengthen and invigorate the whole system and give instant relief from that "tired out," "done up" feeling.

"Rejuvenating The Skin."—You should not be discouraged because the face bleach you are using isn't effective; at certain seasons of the year all skins are more or less discoloured or freckled, and a face bleach is hardly adequate. A substance which I highly recommend is Mercolized Wax. It is a creamy product with wonderful absorptive properties, and in about ten days, if applied nightly, you will find that the old skin has almost imperceptibly entirely flaked off and the fresh skin underneath is apparent. This method is harmless, and the results achieved are most beneficial to one's looks and to the skin itself. About an ounce will do.

"Eyebrows and Lashes."—Have you tried brushing your eyebrows with a small soft brush? An excellent plan is to apply mennaline to stimulate the growth of the eyebrows and lashes as well. Get only an ounce. It can be applied with the finger-tip. I think you will find that your brows and lashes will soon become more luxuriant after such treatment.

"Annoying Perspiration."—For the offensive perspiration odour you complain of I would by all means use a little white petrol; applied to the affected surface with the finger-tips, it will instantly stop the trouble.

"Stimulating Hair Growth."—You should follow the instructions given in this article, and in addition make up a good hair and scalp tonic. Take an ounce of boranium and mix it with a quarter pint of bay rum; rub into the scalp occasionally. It stimulates the growth of hair and prevents dandruff. You will soon see marked improvement in the general condition of your hair.

"A Graceful Figure."—Clynol Berries will do for you what they have done for hundreds of others like you. Quickly, easily, and with absolute safety you can remove all traces of fat without exercises, starvation diet, or the weakening effects of fat-reducing baths. Three or four Clynol Berries taken daily, one after each meal, will, in a few short weeks, reduce your figure to its original graceful proportions. The chemist either keeps or can easily procure them.

"Removing Unsightly Hair."—Powdered pheminol is the most practical thing with which to remove the superfluous hair. Apply it directly to the surface affected, and the hair will wilt so that it can be rubbed off in two or three minutes, leaving no trace. An ounce will last quite a long time.

"Avoiding Rouge."—Yes, I agree with you that rouge is easily detected, but because of that you need not be without colour. It seems essential in a few cases like yours. There is a powder, very little known to the public, called colliandum, which blends so remarkably with the skin that its use cannot be detected. Of course, some skins require very little colour, and you must be careful to know your style.

"A Soap Hint."—Pilenta is a very good complexion soap that has been recommended to me by many who find its use delightful. It has a very soothing effect on the skin, and at the same time it is a good cleanser. I have not found as good a one, as yet.

"Improving the Lips."—A poor circulation is usually the cause of that blue, bloodless appearance of the lips you complain of, and for troubles of that kind you should consult your physician. But why let an old-fashioned prejudice keep you from seeking a harmless artificial aid temporarily? A soft stick of prolactum applied to the lips gives a beautiful and perfectly natural colour and prevents dryness.

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COMPLETION OF DESHBANDHU'S TASK.

CALCUTTA, August 4.

In a message to the Free Press of India, a representative of which called on him, Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, who has been unconditionally released to-day, said:—

Now that I am free, I hope to take up the work with renewed vigour and zeal left unfinished by my revered leader Deshbandhu Das. But before I do so I must have little time to appreciate the present political situation in the country, as many things have happened during the period of two years and nine months I was detained."—Free Press.

London.—Lord Lansdowne left £1,020,427 sterling.

Mr. James White left £83,002 (gross value) with a net personality nil.—Reuter's Special.

Communication with North China is now normal.—A. P.

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THE MADRAS MINISTRY

FATE OF NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION

MR. SATYAMURTHI INTERVIEWED.

MADRAS, Aug. 3.

"To any person intelligently following the politics of our province, it must be clear that a General Election could not be put off indefinitely," said Mr Satyamurti, Deputy Leader of the Swaraj Party in the Madras Council in an interview to the Free Press. "In every other province, save Bengal," said Mr. Satyamurti, "the Ministers are functioning with support, piebald though it might be. In our province, now that the Justice and Congress parties have made up their mind not to work Dyarchy, the Ministers are bound to meet with much opposition in the Council, and with little or no elected support behind them they are bound to look for support from the electorate.

FATE OF NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION.

"The fate of the no-confidence motion is still in the womb of future," continued Mr. Satyamurti, "but without taking any undue risk I can say that there would be an elected majority in favour of the motion. It is very likely the Ministry might not immediately resign. Just now they have got remission in provincial contributions and they would try to utilise it for nation-building work. In the coming budget also they would make larger provisions for them. In the meanwhile they would also watch the trend of Congress politics. Then they might decide to go to the country. I do not think that in the face of an elected majority opposing them, the Ministers would continue. That would be against the spirit of the Government of India Act and even against the recommendations of the Muddiman Committee who have advocated the establishment of such a convention."

MEANING OF RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

Asked if his suggestion of a Ministry with an elected majority was not Responsive Co-operation, Mr. Satyamurti said, "that is not Responsive Co-operation. The Responsive Co-operators have not postulated this support. With such support we could indeed snap our fingers at the bureaucracy, though I personally think that working dyarchy even under those conditions is of little national value. I only put it forward as a suggestion to bring about communal and political unity. It now remains for the Government and other parties to take it up. The Government might declare that they would give the greatest possible latitude to the Ministers and they could make the right gesture by releasing the detenus. Oother parties in the country,—notably the Responsivists,—might take it up and we might close up our ranks. The initiative in this matter hereafter rests with the Government and other parties.—Free Press.

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CHOLERA HAVOC IN MADRAS

MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS ORDERED TO BE CLOSED.

MADRAS, Aug. 4.

In view of the serious situation created by cholera epidemic it is understood that on the suggestion of Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, the President of the Madras Corporation has written to the Commissioner asking him to close all Corporation schools.

It is said he has also asked the Director of Information and conductors of public schools to follow suit.—Free Press.

At the annual meeting of the Council of Postgraduate Teaching (Science) of the Calcutta University with Mr. Jadunath Sirkar in the chair, Sir Nilratan Sirkar was re-elected President of the Council for the current session.—A. P.

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INDIAN STATES: THEIR PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE.

(Continued from page 6.)

Clive in his earlier days are not analysed at all, with the result that the evolution of the "equal-and-faithful-ally" is not marked out as clearly as it might have been. Even the real bearing of the Subsidiary Alliance system, at least as understood by the "Glorious Little Man," the Marquis of Wellesley, does not seem to have been quite fully grasped by Mr. Panikkar. "The subsidiary alliance," says Mr. Panikkar, "developed as a defensive system by which the Company anxious for its trade, determined on the defence, not of its own boundaries, but of the State next to it is geographical position." (p.8). In view of the impracticability of the system, the description of the system by Lord Salisbury at a later date as "that of defending the moon in order to ward off an attack on the earth from Mars," may seem appropriate, if a trifle exaggerated.

THE REAL INTENTION.

But the motives and intentions of those who originated the idea and most frequently applied it, like the Marquis of Wellesley or his yet more distinguished brother, the future Duke of Wellington, were not entirely of trade security, or even of duplicated defence. The Company had long since passed out of the stage of a trading corporation, though its trading monopoly was not withdrawn till a considerable period after the time of Wellesley and his brothers. But the quotations given by Mr. Panikkar himself from the Wellesley Papers go far to prove that the Subsidiary Alliance was intended by the authors thereof to be a first step to greater and more frequent interference in the internal affairs of the State, eventuating, perhaps, in a complete annexation. The wording of individual clauses can not be taken to be decisive. Nor need the changed viewpoint of a later generation be made to inspire the men and events of a century before. It is, historically, not quite true to say that "The policy later on pursued of evolving a State system in which the British Company will stand as a paramount over lord over subordinate allies was absent even to the last stage of Wellesley's rule" (p. 18); even though the Princes may have been guaranteed by express clauses "absolute sovereignty" in their internal affairs. Such absolute sovereignty was guaranteed even to the Maharana of Udeypur, though the treaty with that Prince, as the author recognises, was a treaty of "subordinate co-operation." The fact is, the diplomatists of the Company were not trained constitutional lawyers, and still less expert phrase-makers; much less so were the Indian rulers and their advisers. It may be fairly questioned if the Indian negotiators understood the exact significance of every word in its technical sense in England (like "Sovereignity" or "Absolute.") Hence reliance merely on the letter of the treaties would not give a correct picture of the real position, and much less of the motives and intentions of the chief personages concerned in the negotiations and conclusion of such treaties.

ENTIRE CHANGE IN PROBLEM.

A patient study of the historical side of the question must lead the student to question Mr. Pannikkar's findings, though it may be admitted that the historical aspect is not now all-important or even decisive. There has been a break in the continuity of policy, or at least in its consistency; and later events have admittedly changed the entire problem almost beyond recognition. There is, however, need to distinguish between States which are from the start "allies" of the British power, and States which owe their existence, if not creation, to the "British authority. In the five next Chapters, (IV to VIII, dealing with the Growth of the Central Power, Sovereign Rights, Extension of Imperial authority, Intervention in Internal Acairs, and the Rights of Sovereignty, respectively, Mr. Panikkar has endeavoured to show, by chaper and verse, that the transformation of almost every State, no matter what its original treaty with the British, into a mere feudatory, and of the Government of India into an unquestioned suzerain, is a continuous process, at least since the Mutiny.

IRREFUTABLE CLAIMS.

But, at the same time, he has found a growing tendency on the part of the Princes for a greater consciousness of their rights as an order, as well as as individual States. This consciousness is the creation of an existing difference in the status and importance of the several states as embodied in specific documents and general pronouncements, even though Lord Chelmsford may despair of making the distinction, except on the fatuous discriminations of the slante list. The larger States wtho have not submitted to or suffered from British encroachments in the event of adoption becoming necessary, or minority regimes supervising, or special defects of actual rulers happening, are very few indeed; and there are none who have not been specifically excluded from direct foreign intercourse, or other insignia of sovereign power, at least as defined by the Austinian school. Still, there is a difference which, as the Princes have at last realised, permits them to make claims that, if they are only properly organized, and themselves invulnerable on the score of internal administration and entrenched in the affection of their peoples, will be difficult to refuse.

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